

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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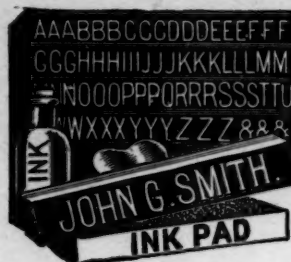
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CRUSADE FOR ARBITRATION.

AN effort of some magnitude seems to have been inaugurated in this country in behalf of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. What is sought is the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration, and conferences have been called in Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, and Brooklyn looking forward to a national conference in Washington at the earliest practicable date. Nothing was said, in the beginning, of arbitration with any country other than Great Britain, and at least one German-American paper criticizes the movement pretty vigorously on this point.

The call issued in Chicago was signed by Mayor Swift, Lyman Gage, and twenty-five other well-known men, and it urged that the following questions be discussed and acted upon at meetings of churches, clubs, and societies on Washington's birthday:

"Do we wish the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, by formal treaty, to establish arbitration as the method of concluding all differences which may fail of settlement by diplomacy between the two powers?"

"What is our opinion of war as a mode of deciding controversies between the United States and Great Britain?"

While the Chicago plan of Washington's birthday celebrations was adopted to some extent in New York and Brooklyn, earlier semi-public meetings of prominent citizens resulted in the adoption of specific resolutions in favor of arbitration and an organization for the purpose of cooperating with committees from other cities in the proposed national conference. Among those who have taken part in this movement are Bishop Potter, Chauncey M. Depew, William E. Dodge, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, and many others. The call for a conference in Philadelphia on February 22 was signed by Mayor Warwick and a score or more of leading citizens. President Cleveland sent a commendatory letter to the conference.

The movement has the support of a number of secular and religious papers of influence in various cities. The New York

Journal of Commerce, for instance, maintains that "this country and England have no purposes that are in serious conflict with the interests of the other."

The Chicago *Freie Presse* (German-American), however, takes the Chicago promoters of the movement to task as follows:

"The *Freie Presse* has always been a warm advocate of arbitration in cases of political or economic differences. Arbitration is not a panacea for all struggles and contentions, but it does frequently lead to the peaceful solution of difficulties, and every success in this direction is a gain to civilization which obviates sacrifices of blood and treasure.

"But the aims of the above-mentioned gentlemen appear to us fraught with danger. Why do they wish to bring about a compact of this kind exclusively with England? Has Great Britain more than any other country in the world shown us friendship? Has she done so to such a degree that we are in honor bound to show preference to her?"

"In justice to the signers of this peculiar document we must take for granted that they are sufficiently acquainted with the history of their country to know that the United States, since it sprang into existence, has been compelled to measure arms with one European nation only: the English. Further: these gentlemen ought not to have forgotten that, during our sanguinary struggle for the maintenance of the Union the United States had no truer friend than Germany, nor a more vindictive enemy than England.

"In view of these facts there is but slight reason for us to approach Great Britain in a demonstratively friendly manner; especially as such a step is likely to be looked upon as a slight by other nations, or at least as inspired by want of consideration. Such an act, instead of promoting harmony, is likely to provoke bad feeling and animosity. The effect would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, for England, whose brutality and perfidy have earned for her the attribute of 'perfidious Albion,' has all civilized nations against her, and stands politically isolated.

"If the gentlemen who signed this document honestly desire to use their influence for the promotion of peace among the nations, why did they not word their question thus? 'Do we wish the governments of the United States and other nations, by formal treaty, to establish arbitration as the method of concluding all differences which may arise between the powers who become parties to such a treaty, if such differences fail of settlement by diplomacy?'"

"In this form every citizen of the United States could answer the question in the affirmative. In its original form the question is equivalent to an uncalled-for catering to England. It would harm us with other nations, and should be discouraged by every good citizen of the United States."

The New York *Evening Post* strongly advocates the kind of arbitration proposed:

"An agreement to refer international disputes to arbitration does not prevent a nation from fighting if it really wants to. It only diminishes the chances of war and gives play to a discus-



UNCLE SAM'S VALENTINE.
—The Journal, Indianapolis.

sion, longer or shorter, on the question whether the matter in dispute is really susceptible of treatment by arbitration or not. Any such discussion, giving time and room for the cooling of passions, for contemplating the losses and horrors of war, for interposing the teachings of religion, must diminish the number of wars if it does not prevent them altogether. If such space for discussion had been interposed before the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, it would certainly have been prevented, since we now know that the very thing which excited the Paris mob and carried the Government off its feet—the report that King William had refused to hold further intercourse with the French Ambassador—was false. Nobody can count the past and future loss and suffering caused by that headlong error, not to those nations only, but to the human race, since a modern war between two great nations is a curse to all other nations, whether they are directly concerned in it or not."

On the other hand, the *New York Sun* is one of the journals which wants to know what excuse there is in this country at the present time to advocate the settlement of disagreements between Great Britain and ourselves by arbitration. *The Sun* says:

"We have no disagreement with England concerning its Venezuela claims which is susceptible of arbitration. There is nothing to arbitrate. Of course, the American policy expressed in the Monroe doctrine can not be referred to arbitration. We must settle such a matter of national policy for ourselves. We can not submit it to foreign criticism. Even if the High Court of Arbitration asked for by these respectable but rather fat-witted 'representative citizens' were established, it could not adjudicate upon the Monroe doctrine. That would be wholly beyond its jurisdiction."

"No really sensible and patriotic citizens will give any heed to the suggestion to celebrate Washington's birthday by making a declaration in favor of the principle of arbitration, which would be construed reasonably as a reflection on the course pursued by our Government in the case of Venezuela, or would constitute an acknowledgment of the right of any foreign state or any international tribunal whatsoever to interfere with a long-established and unalterable American policy. It is a Copperhead and Uitlander suggestion. All Americans who consent to join in such a movement at the present time will render themselves justly liable to a charge of disloyalty."

"If any American citizens have anything to say on behalf of the principle of arbitration, they should say it to Lord Salisbury. This country is already committed to that method of settling those international disputes which can properly or even possibly be arbitrated."

The Voice, New York, having indorsed the suggestion for Washington's birthday celebrations devoted to the idea of "establishing peace between the two countries upon eternal and immovable foundations" as a glorious idea, continues:

"But what we need still more than an international board of arbitration is industrial arbitration between employers and employees. If these men would take the same interest in starting boards of conciliation and arbitration such as have worked with such rare success in the iron industries of England and with the bricklayers of New York, there would be more practical outcome and more genuine peace secured than any international board is likely to give us. War with England, in spite of all the jingoes on both sides of the sea may say or do, is not a probable. tho of course it is a possible, thing; but war between capital and labor is one of the things that is with us constantly, and it is doing more to embitter life, to demoralize industry, and to shake the pillars of society than a foreign war now and then would do. The jingoes are bad enough, but the 'nothing-to-arbitrate' men are worse. Let us have international peace, by all means; but let us have industrial peace also, so far as it is possible."

It is proposed to issue a red, white, and blue book on Venezuela.—*The Herald, Boston*.

ANOTHER great boundary dispute confronts us. It is to be hoped that Perrine's comet will consent to arbitration.—*The World, New York*.

FRANCE has a crisis now. It is her turn to have one, anyway.—*The Post, Chicago*.

IF that Wyoming woman is nominated and elected, will she be the governor or governess of that State?—*The Constitution, Atlanta*.

WOMEN ON THE ASCENT OF WOMAN.

WHETHER motherhood is to be considered an incident or the paramount responsibility in the life of the woman of the future is a question discussed from different points of view by women themselves. We find two conflicting opinions expressed in current woman's publications. The first describes a kind of evolutionary emancipation of woman from the burdens of reproduction, the second emphasizes the social need of an educated motherhood.

Dr. Mary Jordan-Finley, in *The American Woman's Magazine* (February), contends that the struggle between races no longer demands that division of labor whereby one half the race was devoted to rearing the young, and the other half to guarding and providing in the wider sense. The absolute advance of the race, she writes, has been retarded by the use which retarded the mental processes of one of the sexes; this cause was the necessity for increase of population with a consequent absorption of the energies of the female sex. She asserts that the uniformly relative rate of advance between man and woman heretofore prevailing has been broken by the unprecedented intellectual activity of the female mind in this latter half of the nineteenth century. We quote:

"In spite of the dictum of Darwin that nature never makes leaps, the consensus of opinion among leading scientists to-day is that nature does sometimes go forward with a bound. While progress is uniformly continuous for long periods, at certain points, when changing conditions have reached a climax, enormous advance takes place in a comparatively short space of time. Psychological evolution has the same laws as physical, and in the mental history of the race are we not now in such an epoch of transition?"

"What change in man's environment justifies an affirmative answer to this question? It is this: Reproduction no longer requires the entire energies of one half the race. The world is populated; henceforth not increase but maintenance is demanded. The dominion over nature has been achieved. Man is master; he has come into his kingdom and a new era of psychical progress is opening before him. With growing knowledge of the laws of life great plagues have ceased, and epidemics are diminishing; with a developing code of international law and the perfection of the engines of destruction, wars are becoming impossible between petty peoples, less frequent between great nations; with better hygiene, infant mortality is diminishing; and with the checking of the waste of human life, a decreased production will suffice to maintain the population. The time is coming when families of two, three, or four children will be sufficient to keep the earth peopled to its present extent. To bear and rear such a family is but an episode in a woman's life instead of the whole of it. The time which she needs to devote to reproduction is being further shortened by an evolutionary process which no obstetrician can fail to notice; at the present rate of change the time is not far distant when women will no longer suckle their infants. Among the cultured classes of the most advanced races the proportion of women who now can not nurse their children, and those who can nurse them but a few weeks, is still larger. With the perfection of artificial foods the child is not the loser, while the time during which the mother must devote herself entirely to her offspring is considerably abridged. The care of the child in the years following infancy no longer makes the same demand upon the mother. The preparation of food and clothing is more and more consigned to great establishments where it can be most economically done; churches and schools take a large part of the mental, moral, and physical training of the child, beginning at an early age, and the kindergarten, which will in time be a part of the general public-school system, begins it still earlier. The training of children tends to be more and more given into the hands of specialists, themselves trained for the work."

"The fact that intellectual growth lessens the fertility of women and abridges the period of lactation, has been a source of alarm to many thinkers. But do we not see in it an indication that the time has come when the race can afford to remain stationary in numbers in order to go forward with doubled speed in intellectual development? Instead of increase of population con-

tinuing until starvation checks it, the higher development of humanity tends to check it, when it reaches the point where nature yields to man the best returns. Instead of deterioration from over-population comes the possibility of a new era of improvement. Woman, released from the overweening predominance of reproductive duties, no longer retards the psychical progress of the race, but is ready to take an equal share in it and give to that civilization of the future those finer spiritual qualities evolved in her, through a long career of self-abnegation. This marks the dawn of a true 'new era.' The race as a whole could never attain to its best estate until the two halves of it grow symmetrically, until men and women develop equally, until men rise in their moral development to the level of women, until women rise in their mental development to be equals of men. The last is arriving and it will hasten the arrival of the first."

We turn from this view to note that especially for maternity's sake an increase of responsibilities is urged by another woman. The closing address at the recent convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association was made by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson on "Educated Motherhood." She is represented by *The Woman's Home Journal* as making "a brilliant and forcible arraignment of the non-education of the average mother for her specific duties."

"Existing social conditions and prejudices have hitherto given women a one-sided and imperfect development, inferior to that of men. Women have been condemned to mediocrity by the limitations of their lives. We hear of a few great mothers of a few great men, but not of the many small-souled mothers of the many little men. Women need to emerge from their limitations, and to come into touch with wider interests. Even as mothers they have not yet learned their profession, as is shown by the fact that one fourth of all the children born die within one year, and one half of all born die within five years. Think what a waste of vitality! It is generally supposed that because mother-love is an instinct superior to reason, therefore the ability to nurture and educate children comes by nature. Nothing can be more untrue. What social evolution most needs is an educated motherhood. And nothing will educate women but a wider range of thoughts and interests. Suffrage will tend to give women the larger liberty they need, and thereby will help to fit them for the responsibilities of maternity."

QUAY AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

SENATOR MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY'S announcement that he has consented to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President appears to have been generally accepted, outside his own State, merely as a shrewd move to keep the State delegation in hand for trading purposes.

So far as the Republican Party of his own State (Pennsylvania) is concerned, whatever opposition there may be to his candidacy is, it would seem, as yet not outspoken. Governor Hastings, whose faction failed last year in the attempt to defeat Quay for the State chairmanship after one of the most bitter of political party fights, declares that he is for Quay. Quay is treated as a sort of political hero in the party papers throughout the State. The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which favored Reed of Maine until Senator Quay came out, extols its hero thus:

"Senator Quay never does anything by halves. Last summer he found himself opposed by a secret and disreputable conspiracy, engineered by lobbyists and political bosses of the two great cities of the State, the object of which was to complete his political destruction. He faced this conspiracy when it was at the height of its power and gave battle to it. In a few short words he made the announcement to his friends: 'I am a candidate for chairman of the State committee and I ask your support.' In a few days he had made great inroads upon the enemy. In a few weeks he had beaten them to a standstill. They had resorted to bribery and corruption of the worst kind. Their greatest effort was to attempt to purchase for \$10,000 the Montgomery delegation. Over all such methods he triumphed. Probably the most heroic thing in American politics was the manner in which Quay faced his enemy."

"Now he comes out in as terse a statement and announces: 'I have consented that my name shall go before the National convention.' This means that he will throw himself into the fight with as much vigor as he opposed the conspirators of a few months ago. . . . It is due to the sturdy Republicanism of Pennsylvania that the value of this State to the Union should be recognized. Quay is to-day a leading exponent of American sentiment, and he would give to the United States an administration of which this country could be proud."

Colonel McClure's *Philadelphia Times* (Ind.) assures those who think that Quay is fooling that they will find out that he is in the fight for business, not for trading:

"Those who suppose that Senator Quay has suddenly entered the Presidential race to accomplish some secondary purpose don't know the man. He doesn't play marbles in politics, and he is a Presidential candidate solely because he has assurance of strength not now visible on the surface, and he is likely to be among the strongest candidates on the first ballot in the National convention."

"Stranger things have happened than Quay's nomination for President. The men in Pennsylvania who less than a year ago formed a combination to throttle him and fling him clear outside of the political ropes, have made him a leader of leaders. They aroused the slumbering lion and to-day those who were most vindictive and defamatory of him only a few months since, are now crawling into the rear of the Quay procession and trying to shout louder for Quay than his most devoted friends. . . . Quay will be earnestly pressed for the nomination rather than for the purpose of opening a trading-post for a second-choice candidate. If he can win he will; if he can't, he will make the President, and it is possible that while more than willing to accept the office, he would be quite content to name another as the next Executive of the Republic."

"Quay is in the fight for business, not for trading, nor for the bauble of distinction as a Presidential candidate. He will develop strength in quarters not now indicated, and it goes without saying, now that he has shown his hand, that he has been covering the fields for months past, and preparing to exploit his candidacy in the fulness of time. That time has come; Quay is in the field; he is in the field for Quay, and of this fact bidders and owners should take notice."

Referring to the attitude publicly taken by Senator Quay in order to win his fight for the State chairmanship, the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Rep.) says:

"Quay's Presidential availability being based on the stand he made against money in politics, for the abolition of jobbery, the wiping out of favoritism in legislation, and the purification of politics, it is plain that whatever is done to push him for that position must be based on the continuation and completion of the



DOESN'T ANYBODY CARE FOR ME?

—The Journal, New York.

work. Much remains to be done to realize the principles laid down by him. Any national candidacy can only have a sure foundation on the continual progress of that program. It must be supported by the nomination of men to the Legislature who will be true to the task of wiping out the old jobbery and putting just and liberal enactments in its place. It must be advanced by eliminating the exponents of politics for gain from places of power in the Republican organization. It must have its completed foundation in the success of every municipal movement to establish good government and abolish the power of speculative cliques over the government that comes nearest the homes of the people. On that foundation Senator Quay's candidacy will be one which, if he consents, Pennsylvania may well be proud to present to the nation."

The *Pittsburg Post* (Dem.) declares that the Quay boom is only part of a conspiracy of bosses against McKinley. *The Post* says:

"There is entirely too much protesting by Senator Quay's friends and spokesmen, and especially by the Quay newspapers of this State, that his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President is no sham, but straight goods. . . . The delegation from Pennsylvania in Republican national conventions does not vote as a unit, and is not subject to instructions from State conventions, except as regards the eight delegates-at-large. The district delegates can vote as they please. There was a fair prospect that McKinley's friends would capture some of them, and to prevent this the Senator throws himself into the breach as a candidate and solicits the united vote of the sixty-four State delegates.

"There is evidence of a concerted move of this kind by certain political bosses who expect to control State delegations against McKinley by the favorite-son dodge. . . . If the Platt-Quay-Clarkson combine can control the delegations by putting up fictitious candidates it will be a smart operation in politics. That is what is meant by the announcement of so many State candidates. . . . There is no doubt a conspiracy is on foot. It is confirmed from many quarters. Quay's fictitious candidacy proves it in this State, just as Morton's candidacy does in New York. Platt and Quay are at the head of the combine that proposes to name the Republican candidate, and his name, if they have their way, will not be McKinley. It is more likely to be Allison."

We quote also the *Springfield, Mass., Republican* (Ind.), which says:

"If Quay's candidacy for the Republican nomination is a joke it is not one which sober-minded Republicans ought to feel much like laughing over. There is a sting in the tail of such a joke which makes it humor of the sardonic type, and its outcome is certain to be at the expense of the party, while the joker enjoys its profits. There is a bitter flavor to the suggestion that the Republican Party could be induced under any circumstances to go to the country with such a man as Quay as its candidate, and not a pleasant one to the knowledge that he can come so near the nomination as the ownership of the delegation from the strongest Republican State in the country and the one casting almost the greatest number of electoral votes. Nor can any of the other candidates rejoice much in the knowledge that Quay can probably nominate or defeat them at will."

THE INSURANCE WAR FROM A GERMAN-AMERICAN STANDPOINT.

THE regulations imposed upon insurance companies doing business in Prussia, to which President Cleveland referred in his last annual message, have called forth retaliatory legislation in New York State. This legislation, enacted this month, provides for the cancellation by the State Superintendent of Insurance of the authority of foreign insurance companies to do business in the State whenever a company organized under the laws of the State is excluded from a foreign country and is prohibited from transacting business therein, after its compliance with reasonable laws relating to deposits of money or securities with the government of such countries.

The objection that this law virtually makes the Superintendent of Insurance judge of the reasonableness of foreign laws, is

noticed by the governor in signing the bill, who says concerning it that the law is evidently designed to reach only extreme cases, and it is likely that only such cases will come to the attention of the department. While retaliatory legislation is not usually to be commended the governor declares that he does so in this case on grounds of self-defense. He says:

"The immediate occasion of the passage of this bill is said to be the difficulties or obstructions encountered by several New York life insurance companies in transacting their business in a certain foreign country [Prussia], and it is alleged, and not denied, that these companies had complied or offered to comply with the demands made upon them, but that, notwithstanding this compliance, they were arbitrarily excluded and prohibited from transacting business in that country. They had been for several years engaged in business there, and it is not claimed that they had failed to comply with any of the requirements imposed upon them by the government of that country. Their exclusion, under the circumstances, seems to justify some action by the Legislature, and this bill was prepared for the purpose of providing means to enable the insurance department to properly protect our home corporations, by requiring the superintendent to exclude foreign corporations from the privilege of transacting business here, when like privilege is denied to our companies to transact business in a foreign country."

German-American papers, with one accord apparently, condemn the law and assert that Prussia's stringent regulations are for the protection of the public against fraudulent concerns, and that the trouble arises from the fact that the Prussian authorities refuse to make exceptions for some American companies of undoubted good standing which find these regulations too irksome. We translate a number of comments from the German-American press. *The Staats-Zeitung*, New York, says:

"One of the most unjust measures that ever were passed by a legislative body has been 'whipped through' the Senate of New York. Prussia has not made exceptional laws for American insurance companies; the laws against which our insurance companies object are enforced against all such concerns in Prussia, foreign or not. The most incredible part of the bill passed by the Senate is that, altho no exception has been made in the case of our companies, we expect another country to grant us what we deny to it. A demand is made that Prussia acknowledge an insurance company solvent if Superintendent Pierce declares it as such, but foreign companies may not do business here if they are not willing to submit to an examination on the part of our authorities, for which they have to pay. Such impudence has never been exhibited in any community before."

The Anzeiger des Westerns, St. Louis, expresses itself in an equally strong manner. It says:

"In passing judgment upon this crazy bill we must not forget that Prussia has not made demands upon American companies different from those made upon Prussian concerns of this kind. Foreign and native insurance companies are in Prussia under the same law. But this does not satisfy the New York legislature. That body orders its insurance inspector to investigate the Prussian laws on the subject, and if he thinks these laws foolish, he is to prohibit the Prussian companies from doing business in New York State. The Prussian Government is to accept the ruling of a New York official as conclusive. More than that: According to New York law a New York certificate is necessary to enable foreign companies to transact business, a foreign certificate is insufficient. But according to this new bill the Prussian Government may not subject New York companies to the same examination as her own; Prussia must accept a New York certificate as the *undoubted* proof of the solidity of New York companies.

"The bill therefore claims greater power over Prussian companies for a New York official than is granted to the Prussian officials with regard to New York companies. Greater 'cheek' can not well be imagined. All sensible persons regarded the matter as settled when ample proof was forthcoming that the Prussian Government treats foreign and native insurance companies exactly the same, and that an amelioration of the law was looked upon as likely."

The Freie Presse, Chicago, questions the right of any State of the Union to pass laws which are likely to lead to international

complications. The *Freie Presse* is strongly Republican, and anything likely to hurt the prestige of the United States Government rouses its ire. The paper says:

"It is only just and proper if we defend our fellow citizens and our business in foreign countries against chicanery. But it seems to us very foolish to leave the decision whether foreign business concerns should be allowed to continue their work here to a single official. Apart from the fact that it is unjust to subject large business interests to the will of one man, the action of this one man may cause complications with foreign powers. It would seem more sensible to leave the adjustment of foreign affairs to the United States Government. If every individual State is allowed to meddle in such matters we may expect that Rhode Island will get us into a war with half a dozen European powers, and we Chicagoans would have to 'go and fight like h—' about a matter in which our own representatives had nothing to say."

There is another interesting phase to this question. The American companies engaged Mr. Poultney Bigelow to act for them in Germany. This gentleman is personally known to the Emperor, and it was thought that his influence could be used to advantage. The *Staats-Zeitung* accuses Mr. Bigelow of making capital out of his supposed friendly intercourse with the Emperor, but points out that the mere hint that "pull" could be of use in doing business in Germany naturally roused the German authorities. Hence Mr. Bigelow was not even granted an audience.

As the *Staats-Zeitung* is an ardent supporter of the views held by Eugen Richter and the *Freisinnigen*, whose opposition to the German Government is well known, its expressions carry weight. The paper says:

"Mr. Bigelow would not have been entrusted with this mission if he had not conveyed the impression that he could obtain favors from the Emperor. . . . Pity that such a respectable paper as *Harper's Weekly* defends him by making assertions which show its ignorance, such as that Bigelow's articles on the German struggle for liberty created a bad impression in Germany. We can assure *Harper's Weekly* that the Germans who read these articles thought them very amusing. Any German college boy knows more about the matter than Mr. Bigelow. Nor can the tendency of his articles insult German princes, for the German people know all the facts from their own writers, who do not handle the princes any more gently than did Mr. Bigelow. How he acts is shown by his assertion that the German papers are mostly in the pay of the Government, and print what is given them without murmuring. And such nonsense is published in *Harper's Weekly*! Then the accusation that the American Ambassador can not succeed because he does not speak German well enough. As if there were not plenty of people in Germany who are fully master of English!"

WHERE THE ANTI-TRUST LAW FAILS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HARMON states the weaknesses of the present anti-trust law, in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House of Representatives, as follows:

"The Act of July, 1890, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, as construed by the Supreme Court, does not apply to the most complete monopolies acquired by unlawful combination of concerns which are naturally competitive, tho they, in fact, control the markets of the entire country, if engaging in interstate commerce be merely one of the incidents of their business and not its direct and immediate object. The virtual effect of this is to exclude from the operation of the law manufacturers and producers of every class, and probably importers also.

"As a matter of fact, no attempt to secure monopoly or restrain trade and commerce could possibly succeed without extending itself largely, if not entirely, over the country. So that while engaging in interstate commerce may not be the direct or immediate object, it is a necessary step in all such undertakings. While Congress has no authority in the matter except what is derived from the power to regulate commerce, the States alone having general power to prevent and punish such commercial combinations and conspiracies, Congress may make it unlawful to ship

from one State to another, in carrying out or in attempting to carry out designs of such organizations, articles produced, owned, or controlled by them or any of their members or agents.

"The limitation of the present law enables those engaged in such attempts to escape from both State and Federal governments, the former having no authority over the interstate commerce and the latter having authority over nothing else. By supplementing State action in the way suggested Congress can accomplish the proposed object of the present law."

The Attorney-General further suggests that the terms "monopolies," "attempting to monopolize," "conspiracy," etc., be defined beyond doubt by law, that the refusal of witnesses to answer on the ground of self-incrimination should be prevented, and that the penalties should be applicable only to general officers, managers, and agents, and not to subordinates. The duty of detecting this class of offenses can not be undertaken by the Department of Justice, he says, unless there be provided a liberal appropriation and a force properly selected and organized:

"It is well known that while it is quite easy to detect and prove combinations of workmen because of their large numbers and methods which they necessarily adopt, time, care, and skill are required to obtain legal proof of combinations and conspiracies among producers and dealers, who are few in number and able to resort to skilful and secret methods."

The Fundamental Weakness.—"The Attorney-General makes out a good case for his department. The fundamental weakness of the Sherman law is that it can not touch the manufacturing of goods by monopolies. Since the courts have so stated in a specific case [*American Sugar Refining Company*] it has been idle to expect that anything could be done without an amendment of the law. The amendment which is proposed—the exclusion of such goods from interstate traffic—would give the national authorities abundant power to put an end to trusts of large dimensions. The responsibility then would be clear.

"In a report of this character it was not necessary that Mr. Harmon should enter at length upon the principle of policy which should govern Congress in enacting a better law. It is his business to suggest how more efficient administration can be secured. But he indicates in a few words what must be that principle if legislation of a just nature is to be passed. Combinations are not all alike. If they come about as trusts, they are illegal, for corporations are chartered only to do definite acts, one of which is not to give their business into the hands of other individuals. But nothing in the power of the State can prevent the growth of particular industries into a size which often has the characteristics of monopoly. What the State has to do is to say whether that growth is natural or is attained through injustice to competitors. If the industry does not interfere with the equal rights of competitors, and succeeds by its own better and more economical methods, it can not be assailed on any sound principle. When, however, it is shown to be succeeding through the restraint of competition, it then becomes a fit subject for attack by the officers of the Government. It is this principle which should hold in defining, as Congress is asked to define, what a monopoly is."—*The Express (Rep.)*, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pretended War on Trusts.—"The Attorney-General must have known, as well as the House knows, that the whole business was merely pretense, and that the House has no real purpose, as the Attorney-General has no real power, to interfere with the exactions of trusts. Many of the members of the House were elected by contributions made to their campaign funds by leading trusts, and being resolved not to legislate against their friends adopted the expedient of asking the Attorney-General why the trusts were not suppressed.

"The Sherman anti-trust law was intended to serve as what is called 'a tub to the whale.' There had been a good deal of complaint in political circles about trusts, of which the Sugar Trust was the most odious. A tariff bill was under consideration. The House tariff bill gave the trust an enormous bounty at the expense of the people, and the Senate proposed to increase it. The stock of the Sugar Trust, in which many Congressmen were speculating, was bounding up under the stimulus of the expected action of Congress. But there was some dissatisfaction among the people, and Senator Sherman was called on to suppress it. He was expected to do this without hurting any trust. He there-

fore reported a bill, which passed, but which has never resulted in the punishment of any trust whatever. That was what it was intended for, and in that respect it was a great success. But it did not satisfy the people, as the following elections proved. In that respect it was a failure."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville, Ky.

Worthless Law as It Stands.—"It is somewhat reassuring to learn that the many complaints which have been received by the department of justice regarding alleged trusts, combinations, and monopolies have not, as has been commonly supposed, wholly ignored by that department. The Attorney-General says he has endeavored to investigate these complaints as well as the means at his disposal permitted, and that some such investigations are now in progress, while two actions are pending based partly or wholly on alleged violations of the Sherman act. The public will be glad to be disabused of the impression that the legal department of the Government has not been entirely indifferent in this matter, even tho the promise of results in the public interest from the efforts to enforce the law does not appear to be very favorable. . . .

"The suggestions of Attorney-General Harmon will enable Congress to improve the anti-trust law, and it is presumed that an effort will be made to do this, for manifestly it is worthless as it stands. They should also impress upon State legislatures the duty and necessity of such action as it is within their authority to take."—*The Bee (Rep.)*, Omaha, Neb.

No Such Thing as Monopoly.—"New combinations are constantly being formed, and old ones, stoutly entrenched behind legal defenses, continue to extend their relations into new territories and new lines of industrial effort. Mr. Harmon does not suggest any distinct and feasible methods of legal repression to Congress; if the hint that Congress may prohibit interstate transportation of the products of such monopolies be excepted. This suggestion, indeed, presents an alternative more mischievous than the evil complained of. Once started upon such a course of interference with the free interchange of domestic products, it would be difficult to curb the headlong pace of Congressional action.

"In the judgment of the Federal courts, as recorded in various decisions, and quoted approvingly by the chief of the Department of Justice, there can be no such thing as monopoly in this country, unless there be a restriction or disability imposed by law on those who might desire to enter the field of competition. 'Property,' as Mr. Olney observed, 'is monopoly.' To this doctrine his successor in office readily and cheerfully subscribes."—*The News (Ind.)*, Newark, N. J.

THE LATEST CRISIS IN FRANCE.

SERIOUS disagreement between the French Senate on the one side and the French Ministry, with the Chamber of Deputies supporting it, on the other, aroused fears last week of a grave constitutional crisis in the French Republic. These apprehensions were somewhat allayed at the close of the week by a change of attitude on the part of the Senate. The trouble arose over the investigation of the Southern Railway scandals, and the selection by the administration of Judge Pointevin to conduct

this investigation. The Senate objected to this selection and passed a vote of censure on the Government. The Chamber of Deputies thereupon by a large majority passed a vote of confidence. The Ministry decided not to resign, and the Lower House reaffirming its confidence the Upper House has decided to waive what it claims as its constitutional rights, and will continue to act with the Chamber on proposals made by the Ministry.

We append a number of American press comments on the trouble:

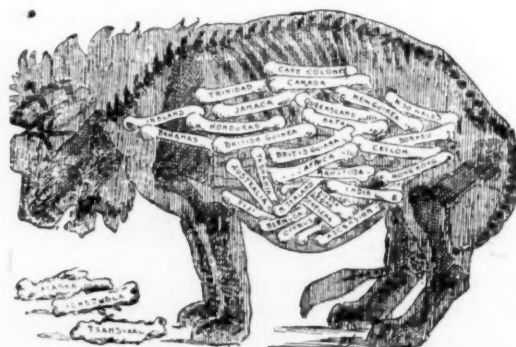
Why the Radical Ministry is Supported.—"M. Bourgeois [Premier] and his colleagues, altho they represent opinions held by only a fraction of those who call themselves Republicans, have not only managed to maintain themselves in office, but have performed executive functions with unexpected efficiency. For the protectorate established by their predecessors over Madagascar they have substituted so close an approach to annexation that the control of the island has been transferred from the War Office to the Colonial Office; they have also arranged with Great Britain so satisfactory a partition of the region lying between Siam and China that perfidious Albion has of late ceased to be an object of invective in Parisian newspapers. They have, moreover, so thoroughly convinced the French people of their sincere and inflexible determination to probe the canal and railway scandals that the avowed and secret friends of the corruptionists were unable to hinder them from obtaining on Thursday from the Chamber a vote of confidence by the amazing majority of 283.

"This vote in the popular branch of the legislature was the more impressive because, the other day, the Senate, in which the Opportunists are dominant, expressed disapproval of the course pursued by M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, in the investigation of the Southern Railway frauds. What M. Ricard did was to designate for the conduct of the inquiry, not the judge on whom it would regularly have devolved, but another, believed to be of a less pliable and less sympathetic character. The friends of the accused persons took alarm at this substitution, and professed fear that the Cabinet had in view, not an impartial examination, but a vindictive persecution. In the debate on the matter in the Chamber, M. Ricard took the bull by the horns, and frankly pleaded guilty of vindictiveness, provided the word was applicable to his unflinching resolve to let no bribe-taker escape. In an attempt to reply, ex-Premier Rouvier, who has no reputation to lose, opined that the Ministers were aiming to sully the reputation of their opponents; but only forty-two members of the Chamber were brazen enough to side with him in opposing the vote of confidence."—*The Sun*, New York.

The Power and Authority of the Senate.—"The crisis is novel indeed, but rather in degree than in kind. The French Senate has before this had differences with the Chamber of Deputies, in which the latter has as a rule come off victorious. . . . The Senate is something more than a revisionary body. It has not only the prerogatives usually given to upper houses of legislatures but a power that may give it the determining voice in certain crises. By the constitution the President of the Republic is given power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies by and with the consent of the Senate. This power was evidently intended to make the Senate a conservative body, in which, in the event of an anarchical Chamber disturbing social order, the final authority



HERR PROF. RÖNTGEN:—"Can I tell what is the matter with you? Why certainly. Just turn your side to the instrument till I get a photograph."



THE PHOTOGRAPH.

—*The Republican*, Denver.

of sound public sentiment should be reposed, to be exerted in emergencies.

"The Senate consists of three hundred members elected for a term of nine years, one third retiring every three years. At one time seventy-five of the Senators sat for life, but that principle has been abolished, and as vacancies occur in the life Senatorships they are filled by election. The Senators are not chosen directly by the people, but by a special electoral body representative of the communes and departments. It will readily be seen that the French Senate has more power and authority than most upper houses of European legislatures, and that, if discretion justified the course, President Faure might, with the sanction implied in its recent votes, drive the Ministry out of office by a threat of dissolution. That act would force a crisis and an open struggle between the President and the Senate on one side and the Chamber of Deputies on the other."—*The Transcript, Boston*.

The American System is Better.—"The Moderates are too much afraid of a single Assembly to let the Senate be swept away, or to see its power nullified without a struggle. Perhaps out of the constant disagreement may finally come mutual consent to a revision of the Constitution in the American sense—making the President's Cabinet Ministers stable as long as he is satisfied with them, and doing away with the ministerial flummery as a part of the discarded monarchy. Then these incidents and accidents which now serve to encourage pretenders and to worry the nation will disappear from French politics. President Faure is reported to have a leaning toward the American system. He would confer a favor upon France by inaugurating it during his term of office."—*The Journal, New York*.

"The Constitution requires the Ministry to resign when it suffers an adverse vote in Parliament. Hitherto an adverse vote in the Lower House has served. But, theoretically, the Upper House has just as much authority. The question is thus raised for the first time whether the Ministry is the creature of the two Houses, and of the Upper as well as of the Lower, or of the Lower House alone. In England, of course, it was settled long ago. The Ministry is answerable to the Commons alone. But the French Senate has no mind to fall to the political level of the House of Lords."—*The Tribune, New York*.

"Another feature of the situation which is peculiar to French politics is the notorious fact that the Chamber itself has no real confidence in the present Government, which is extremely Radical and which has to depend for its power on a temporary and fickle combination of the extreme Radicals and extreme Conservatives. The spectacle is thus presented of a Government which does not command a majority in either House, but which is sustained by an alliance in the lower one between two elements of irreconcilable antagonism."—*The News, Detroit*.

"The talk of 'pretenders' and 'military intervention' is newspaper vamping. Thus far the Radical minority has disappointed all its critics by doing remarkably good service for France. Bourgeois has a pack of rascals on the run, and the French people understand it. If he falls from power he will place himself at the head of a popular movement against corrupt Opportunists in the Senate and the Chamber."—*The Evening Post, Chicago*.

A NOTEWORTHY CONTEST IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported in favor of seating Henry A. Dupont, Republican, of Delaware, whose contest for the seat has brought up important questions of the powers of both the Federal and State constitutions. If seated, his vote will tie the Senate on strict party lines. In order to seat him the vote of a Senator outside his party must be secured in his behalf. We give three comprehensive reviews of the issues involved in this exceptional case:

How Far Back Can the Senate Go?—"The report from the Senate Committee raises the question of how far back of the action of the Legislature the Senate can go in determining the qualifications of its members. Dupont is to be given his seat, if the report is accepted, because, in the opinion of the Senate, one

man voted as a [State] Senator who had no right so to vote. There were thirty votes cast on the day when Dupont claims to have been elected, of which he received fifteen, not a majority if all were counted. One vote was cast by the acting governor, Watson, who had been regularly elected Senator and president of that body, and became acting Governor on the death of Governor Marvil. Dupont's title depends on Watson's right to vote, which the Delaware Senate recognized, but which the United States Senate is asked to deny. The question therefore turns on which is the judge of the qualifications of the members of a State Legislature to vote in a Senatorial election, the Houses of that Legislature or the United States Senate?

"If it be accepted as settled that the United States Senate is to be this judge, the further question arises how far back may the United States Senate go in investigating the qualifications of members of State legislatures? May it go back of the election returns and consider charges of fraud, intimidation, and bribery at the polls? Would it have the right to reject Dupont's claims, for instance, if it found that he had paid the poll-taxes of voters on consideration that they support candidates in his interest, and that such candidates had received such purchased votes? Where is the line to be drawn, and what is to be the standing in other matters of the legislators upon whose title to their seats such a Senatorial ruling has thrown a cloud? Certainly if the Senate committee is right in this Dupont matter all State laws governing elections are subject to review by that body, and any one can be refused a seat who claims election under laws which the Senate disapproves."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield, Mass.*

Right to Act as Governor and Vote as Senator.—"That Constitution [of the State of Delaware] provides that in the event of a vacancy in the governor's office the president of the Senate shall act as governor. The question is as to whether he can act as governor and still remain a Senator. Taking the condition of affairs in a reasonable point of view, it would not seem that he could do this, but there is nothing in the constitution of Delaware that forbids it, and its interpretation in the State itself is to the effect that such is his right. A case arose soon after the constitution was adopted in which there was a vacancy in the governorship filled by the president of the Senate. In this instance that officer acted as a governor until the term of office of the governor had expired, and then went back to the Senate and filled out his term in that body. There does not seem to have been objection to his doing this, and in the legislature at the time were members who had served in making the constitution. They were supposed to know what that constitution meant. They so interpreted it, and the State acquiesced in that action.

"In an equitable point of view, the Senatorial district represented by this president of the Senate who was acting governor was entitled to a representation. If the transfer of the Senator to the governorship had made a vacancy there, the voters in it had a right to fill this vacancy. Especially had they the right, through their Senator, to participate in the choice of a United States Senator. But both parties seem to have agreed that there could be no new Senator elected then. Was this district, then, disfranchised in electing a United States Senator because its representative had been made acting governor? This would be more unreasonable than to give the acting governor a vote in that election. Singular as such a provision in the Delaware constitution may appear, it seems, therefore, that it did intend that the governor, under these circumstances, should have a vote. It will be noted that it calls him not governor, but acting governor; by usage his right to return to his seat in the Senate after he had done acting as governor was sustained; there was no provision for filling his seat in the Senate, which shows that it was not regarded as vacant; the only alternative, therefore, was to disfranchise a Senatorial district, and it is not for a moment to be assumed that this was intended. In point of fact, those who contend for the right of the acting governor to vote on the election of a United States Senator have been eager to submit the decision of the question to the Supreme Court of Delaware, while the other side would not agree to such action."—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston*.

Ceased to be State Senator When He Became Governor.—"On the 43d ballot Colonel Dupont received 15 votes, with 15 votes scattered among other candidates. At this juncture [State] Senator Aldrich introduced a motion protesting against Governor Watson's vote. The governor, then assuming to preside as

speaker of the Senate, refused to entertain the motion, and when three o'clock arrived, the hour fixed for final adjournment, Governor Watson adjourned the body *sine die*. The speaker of the House, Mr. McMullen, then announced that Colonel Dupont had received 15 votes in the joint Assembly, in which there were 29 lawful votes; that he was duly elected United States Senator, and certified his election to the Senate, Governor Watson withholding a certificate. . . .

"The Delaware constitution provides that no person holding a Federal or State office shall, while exercising the duties of said office, be a State Senator or Representative, and when a vacancy occurs in the governorship by death or otherwise, the speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office until a governor is elected by the popular vote. The natural construction of these constitutional provisions is that one person shall not exercise the office of State Senator and another State office at the same time. Any other interpretation places a forced and strained construction on the fundamental law. As in all other constitutions, provision is made in this instrument for the succession to the governorship when the office becomes vacant. In that event the Speaker of the Senate becomes governor, and unless the salutary principle that executive and legislative functions shall be kept separate and distinct from each other is set aside, Mr. Watson ceased to be a State Senator when he became governor. As *The Ledger* has heretofore remarked in referring to this case, to allow the same person to act in a dual official capacity, to act as governor one day and Senator the next, assuming both offices at pleasure to meet political exigencies, would reduce our American system of government to chaos, confusion, and disorder."—*The Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.

THE ATTEMPTS TO HOLD BIG FORTUNES TOGETHER.

THE multi-millionaire, Senator Fair, of California, left all his property to four trustees to hold until after the death of his children, when it is to be divided among their children and the children of his brothers and sisters. A contest over the will has been going on for some time, and the first definite result is the declaration by Judge Black, of the Superior Court of San Francisco, that the "trust clause" of the will is, so far as the real property is concerned, invalid. The judge's decision is technically based on the fact that the provision giving the trustees the right to "transfer and convey" the property to the grandchildren on their parents' death is not specifically provided for in the Civil Code of California, and under that code trusts in real property are confined to those for the purposes specified in the code. The San Francisco *Argonaut*, using this decision as a text, points out that nearly every contested will case in California has been broken. "Even the testamentary trust founded by Horace Hawes, the author of the Consolidation Act, a profound lawyer and skilful conveyancer, was set aside by a jury as so much waste paper. The Walkerley trust was recently set aside. The Aldrich trust is now being contested. Already there are some scores of cases in our courts, wherein steps are being taken to set aside testamentary trusts."

The Argonaut comments on the increasing tendency of millionaires to leave their fortunes in the shape of trusts, controlled by trustees with the power of nominating their successors, or controlled by chartered corporations that become practically self-perpetuating. It says:

"In this and in other States the number of testamentary trusts is large, and is increasing. When Jay Gould died, he tied up his estate in a trust extending over two generations, and placed his eldest son, George Gould, at the head of it. When William Astor died, he left the bulk of his enormous fortune to the oldest heir male, John Jacob Astor, as William Astor's father had done before him. The Vanderbilt family are following the same plan, and keeping the bulk of the family fortune intact. The estate of the late Senator Stanford is also a trust; as it is an educational trust, however, it is not a menace, but redounds to the benefit of the people rather than to their injury. The estate of the late

Charles Crocker and his wife is also a trust. The estate of the late Dr. Samuel Merritt is also a trust, but it is being contested. The estate of James G. Fair was to be made a trust, but the first step in breaking it has been effective, and we hope the subsequent steps will also be successful. . . .

"There is no valid reason, affecting the public weal, why estates should be tied up even for the term of one life. As one of the attorneys justly said, the Fair estate under the trust might be tied up for over seventy years, for it is fair to presume that Miss Virginia Fair, the youngest of the heirs, may live sixty years longer. It would then be divided among the children of the heirs. Thus for nearly three quarters of a century would this large estate be tied up. The New York *Tribune*, in its census of millionaires, found that there were 4,047 in the United States and 192 in California. Without trying to forecast the results of 4,000 testamentary trusts in the United States, what would be the effect of nearly 200 such trusts in a State like California? This State is already sufficiently handicapped with the drawbacks incident to monopoly in land and railroad holdings; if, in addition to that, all the millionaires who die should tie up their property in corporate form, California would be a good State to emigrate from.

"There are many people who believe that the breaking of wills and breaking of trusts is an infringement on natural right. But no such right exists. A dead man expresses his wishes through his will, and the State allows him to do so as a privilege, but that is all. A dead man does not own anything. When a man dies, his property reverts to the commonwealth. In the course of centuries a custom has arisen of the State permitting a man to indicate how his property shall be disposed of after his death—*within certain limitations*. Until it is disposed of, the State holds it in the custody of its courts. This custom has crystallized into statute. But the mere fact that the State imposes limitations, shows that it controls the estates of the dead. It practically owns them. If it can say, as in this State, that not more than one third of an estate shall be left to charitable institutions, it could say two thirds; or it could say none at all; or it could say that the entire estate should be left absolutely to charity. It has the power. It does not exercise it. But the fact remains that the estates of the dead are the property of the commonwealth, and that disposing of property by will is a purely artificial right, the creature of statute, and a right which can be taken away, as it has been given."

TO EXTERMINATE THE SEALS OF BERING SEA.

PENDING the question of final arbitration of claims for damages against the Government of the United States growing out of the award of the Paris tribunal, steps are being taken in both Houses of Congress to settle once for all the continual controversy over pelagic sealing in Bering Sea, by killing off the seals. The Ways and Means Committee of the House, in accord with the favorable consideration already given to the proposition by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has ordered a favorable report on Chairman Dingley's bill to amend the law intended to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. The measure authorizes the President to conclude negotiations with Great Britain, Russia, and Japan for the further investigation of the seal question, with a view of establishing new regulations for their protection; if the negotiations fail to bring about effectual protection of the seal herd, the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to take and kill all seals on the Pribylof Islands and sell their skins to the best advantage.

This novel ultimatum is upheld by the American press in general, tho it is hoped that England may be brought to terms by it and the necessity for the heroic measures implied may thereby be averted.

Extirpation of the Herds.—"Against our protests she [England] succeeded in getting from the Paris tribunal liberty to carry on pelagic sealing in Bering Sea beyond a distance of sixty miles from the breeding islands. The result is, as Secretary Carlisle says, that last year 44,169 seals were taken in that sea alone, in addition to the numbers caught in the North Pacific and

to the great number killed in the water and not recovered. This surpasses all records; and yet our catch on the islands, being limited to male seals of a certain age, fell to 15,000 last season, whereas it used to be 100,000 in days when pelagic sealing did not reach one tenth of that number, both in the North Pacific and Bering Sea, on the shores of Asia and America combined.

"We will cite just one fact from many in Secretary Carlisle's report:

"The most conclusive evidence of the fatal results on the seal herd of pelagic sealing in Bering Sea, where, according to official returns, over 73 per cent. of the American and 56 per cent. of the British Canadian catch consisted of females, was the finding by our agents on the islands this season of over 28,000 seal pups which had died of starvation, their mothers having been killed at sea by pelagic sealers while in search of food beyond the sixty-mile zone."

"The pending bill, therefore, provides, in case a final appeal to England is unsuccessful, for killing the seals at once instead of waiting until they perish no less surely under the present Paris rules; for, as Mr. Carlisle concludes, 'under their operation, the fur seals of the American herd will be exterminated commercially within a very few years.' It would certainly be not less merciful than exterminating them, as the pelagic sealers are doing, by killing the mother seals and leaving over 20,000 of the young to die of starvation in a single year. We could also compensate ourselves, as far as is now possible, for heavy patrolling and other expenses.

"Our experience in this matter has been thus far not unlike that of the Guiana boundary dispute. We have made courteous appeals in vain; the alternative presented in the pending bill will perhaps bring England to terms, in view of the threatened destruction both of the Dominion's industry in catching seals and London's industry in preparing the skins for market. If not, the sooner an end is put to this miserable business perhaps the better."—*The Sun, New York.*

The Seal Issue has been Unduly Magnified.—"If we are shut up to a choice between two methods of exterminating the fur seals, the one involving constant and severe loss and the other at least temporarily profitable, the latter is the method to choose. If Canadians and others—Canadians especially—will not observe reasonable regulations and cooperate with us in maintaining a closed season and proper methods of seal-hunting, but will persist in killing in season and out of season, and by methods which spare neither young nor old, male or female, or if our own citizens will not obey the regulations which Congress has ordained to govern sealing in Bering Sea, it may be the best thing to do to destroy the herds and make sealing a lost industry. It is certain that the present situation can not continue, and it is better to compel the other interested powers to choose which horn of the dilemma they will take.

"The seal issue has been unduly magnified, for there would be no perceptible diminution of health, comfort, and civilization if the seal industry should become extinct, and for this reason it is desirable that it be finally disposed of in some manner. If Great Britain—which means Canada—Russia, and Japan will enter into an agreement with the United States to regulate seal-catching in a proper manner, this would be the most desirable outcome of this long-drawn-out controversy, which has already cost this country more in political buncombe, wasted time in Congress, useless diplomatic maneuvering, strained foreign relations and cash outlay—to say nothing about the darker side of the history involved in the dealings of the lessees of the Pribylows with the Government—than all the seals are worth. Certainly the interests of these other powers are as much involved in such a settlement as are our own, and only short-sighted anxiety to reap a temporary gain stands in the way of their acceptance of it."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

Great Britain Fears to Offend Canada.—"This method of settling this exasperating international squabble was suggested more than a year ago [the House passed a similar bill under suspension of the rules] but was not acted upon, because it was thought that England would consent to some arrangement. There is less probability now than there was then that the British Government can be induced to do anything to stay the rapid extermination of the seals, and the devices employed by the seal pirates are so cruel that, rather than have them continued, it will be better to destroy all the seals at once.

"The regulations of the Paris tribunal are either insufficient or the two countries do not properly enforce them. It has been charged that the United States is at fault in not more firmly demanding the enforcement of these regulations, but it is doubtful if the Government could do more than it has done in that direction. Great Britain is really the party at fault. The British Government has displayed a stubborn apathy in the matter, which can be accounted for only upon the theory that it fears to offend Canada by doing its duty. Great Britain has a larger interest in the preservation of the seals than the United States, but has a horror of running counter to the shortsighted policy of the Canadians."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE report that Niagara Falls is going dry will sooner or later turn up in the shape of an argument against the Chicago drainage canal.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

SENATOR TILLMAN claims to be a farmer. Well, he certainly has been harrowing the feelings of the other Senators.—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

Is it true that many an eminent statesman thinks less of the father of his country than of its pap?—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

WILLIAM MCKINLEY does not know when an issue is not an issue.—*The World, New York.*

THE difference between Mr. Morgan and Oliver is that when Morgan cries for more he gets it.—*The Press, New York.*

HE Was No Statesman.—"You, sir," shouted the reformer, "you are no statesman."

"Statesman?" echoed the boss, laughing harshly. "I got statesmen to sell."—*The Enquirer, Cincinnati, O.*

THE *Valkyrie* is for sale, with the stock and features, but without the good-will.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WELL, there is no doubt about the financial views of at least one Presidential candidate. Quay is in favor of either gold, silver, or paper, so that it is "soap."—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.*



NANSEN (aergerlig)—"Netop hvad jeg taenkte! Dersom der er noget, John Bull ikke har sat sit mærke paa, maa dit vaere Boliger ovenover Skyerne."

Which, translated into English, means that when Nansen came up to the pole and saw what was tacked to it, he was disgusted and said: "Just what I expected. If there is anything John Bull has not put his tag on, it must be those mansions above the skies."

—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*



TURN THE CATHODE RAYS ON IT.

—*The Post, Cincinnati.*

LETTERS AND ART.

LYRICS OF THE DAY.

THE English-American war-cloud has already passed so far out of sight that it is being forgotten, yet it left many things in its trail which have been preserved as relics, some having been deposited in the cabinet of statecraft and others shelved as bric-à-brac. Among the literary souvenirs of the occasion are not a few poems. The subjoined letter was lately received by an Englishman from an American friend:

"TOPEKA, KANSAS, December 31, 1895.

"Dear Sir:—I enclose newspaper clipping which expresses my feelings about the late outbreak between England and the United States. I do not think there will be any war; but as I think I said to you once when we were discussing the subject, it is true that there remains in the minds of the common people of America considerable ancient prejudice against England. For one hundred years since the Revolutionary War the school-books have been full of revolutionary literature. The fiery speeches of Patrick Henry and other patriots this side of the water and other verse and prose in which, of course, England was held up as a tyrant, heightened the feeling. Then there was the War of 1812, and then followed the irritation on account of matters occurring during the war of the Rebellion; but I feel sure that no war will result. Already I think there is a reaction of very strong decided character.—Yours truly, * * * *"

The following is the extract from the Kansas newspaper referred to in the above letter, together with which it appeared in *The St. James's Gazette*:

THE GOSPEL OF HATE.

["We are unanimous in our hatred of England."—From a late interview with a late statesman.]

Hate England? Hate our kith and kin
That speak our common mother-tongue,
The speech that Hampden thundered in,
The tones that Burns and Milton sung?

Hate England? Hate our ancient home,
Whose every acre knows a story,
From Caithness' crags to Cornwall's foam,
Of Keltic pluck and Saxon glory?

Hate England? Hate the land of Vane,
Of Cromwell, Chatham, Wellington,
Of Wesley, Howard, Mill, and Bain,
Of Dickens, Scott, and Tennyson?

But who is this that preaches Hate?—
I think we know the accents well—
The fallen archangel of our state,
The scoffing civic infidel,

Who built a great renown of spite
Who called the Christian statesman, fool,
Who based his law of right on Might,
And cast away the Golden Rule.

So, while the bells of Christendom
Tell earthly homes and empyrean,
That Christ, the Prince of Peace, is come,
The lowly, loving Galilean.

A new Messiah clears his throat,
Bad tidings of great wo to tell,
And utters with discordant note,
The Gospel of the reign of Hell.

While thoughtless followers, mid the murk
Of promised war, revise the strain
Peace e'en to the unspeakable Turk,
Good-will to all but Englishmen.

Hate bullying? Aye; hate greed? Amen;
Hate tyranny and wrong? Forever,
In Briton or American;—
But hate all England? Shame! No, never!

Hate lust for land, and hate no less
The greed that seeks its gain in gore;
Stand fast, as England's taught us, yes,
Against aggression evermore.

The wrongs of Armenia at the hands of the English Government continue to inflame British poets to passionate song. The following sonnet by Mr. H. D. Rawnsley appears in *The Speaker*:

ENGLAND AND ARMENIA.

Once was she hailed "Defender of the world!
Queen, East and West!—the Ruler of the Wave!"
To her the oppressed ones looked and cried the slave,
The cross upon her banner was unfurled;
But now men wag their heads and lips are curled,
For she is craven-hearted who was brave—
Her honor lies in a dishonored grave—
Her word from off its ancient throne is hurled.

Now, where Death's hand upholds the Golden Horn,
She chaffers for her place, and has forgot
God holds another horn above her head—
Vial of wrath because she heeded not
The wailings of a people hope-forlorn,
The groans of those who cannot count their dead.

Is there room for a second Walt Whitman? But perhaps that question can not be answered until it has been decided what proportion of the poetic firmament Whitman is really to fill. Meantime the star of Mr. Stephen Crane is in the ascendant. The following, which we take from *The Bookman*, is a specimen of Mr. Crane's workmanship:

WAR IS KIND.

Do not weep, maiden, for war is kind.
Because your lover threw wild hands toward the sky
And the affrighted steed ran on alone,
Do not weep.
War is kind.

Hoarse, booming drums of the regiment,
Little souls who thirst for fight,
These men were born to drill and die.
The unexplained glory flies above them,
Great is the battle-god, great, and his kingdom—
A field where a thousand corpses lie.

Do not weep, babe, for war is kind.
Because your father tumbled in the yellow trenches,
Raged at his breast, gulped and died,
Do not weep.
War is kind.

Swift blazing flag of the regiment,
Eagle with crest of red and gold,
These men were born to drill and die.
Point for them the virtue of slaughter,
Make plain to them the excellence of killing
And a field where a thousand corpses lie.

Mother whose heart hung humble as a button
On the bright splendid shroud of your son,
Do not weep.
War is kind.

The name of Mr. George Edgar Montgomery, for some time missed from the pages of our periodicals, is reappearing. This lyric by him we find in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*:

CHIVALRY.

We praise the valiant knights of old
Who straightened at a martial blare,
Whose hearts were fiercely bright and bold,
Who lived to fight, who lived to dare;
Who never let their blood grow cold,
And smelt a quarrel in the air.

They fought and loved and dreamed and died
As heroes should, with faith and fire;
Theirs was a haughty, deathless pride;
Brave sons revered a gallant sire;
And they could flay a coward's hide
With hot, unutterable ire.

Beneath bright suns and tender moons
They wooed sweet maids with ardent will;
They craved from these such precious boons
As mastering love is craving still,
And in the medieval noons
They fought their rivals—fought to kill.

Manners have changed, but men have not;
Our sober fashions seem the best;
The clash of steel is calmed, the lot
Of life is put to keener test—
But honor still abhors a blot,
And courage has its antique zest.

Men battle yet for truth and right,
For all that passionate love can give;
The days that fade in starry flight
Show them how eager faith may live—
Show them, through triumph or through blight,
Hope sweet as heaven, the fugitive.

Thousands of these are fit to bear
The hero's sword, the sparkling lance;
If time turned backward they might wear
Their glory on some field of France,
Or ride with Bayard in the glare
Of shields and pennants and romance.

In time we Americans shall have a "monumental" past. Aside from great expressions of art, a number of lesser things are being done that will in future years relieve this age of its alleged purely

materialistic aspect. One such is celebrated by Mr. Bliss Carman in these verses:

STEVENSON MEMORIAL.

An Inscription for the Drinking-Fountain to be set up in San Francisco.

God made me simple from the first,
And good to quench your body's thirst:
Think you He has no ministers
To glad that wayward soul of yours?

Here by the thronging Golden Gate
For thousands and for you I wait,
Seeing adventurous sails unfurled
For the four corners of the world.

Here passed one day, nor came again,
A prince among the tribes of men.
(For man, like me, is from his birth
A vagabond upon this earth.)

Be thankful, friend, as you pass on,
And pray for Louis Stevenson,
That by whatever trail he fare
He be refreshed in God's great care!

We select the following from among the religious poems of the hour, presuming that it is new. It appears anonymously in *Ave Maria*.

IN REMEMBRANCE.

My cup is the cup of sorrow,
And, turn it as I will,
The breath of the myrrh and aloes
Clings to its sharp edge still;
But if ever I fain would leave it
With the bitter dregs unquaffed,
Jesus, I try to remember
Thine was a harder draft!

My path is beset with briars:
They tear my lagging feet;
Dark are the ways I wander,
Cruel the foes I meet;
But if ever I fain would linger,
Then comes that Face divine,—
Jesus, I try to remember
A wearier road was Thine!

My cross is of fire and iron:
It wounds to the very bone;
But if to the top of Calvary
I needs must climb alone,
When the soul that I would have died for
Turns, ice and stone, from me,
Savior of all, I remember
A world-rejected Thee!

PRAISE FOR "JUDE THE OBSCURE."

SO much periodical and journalistic space has been given to adverse criticism of Mr. Thomas Hardy's latest novel, "Jude the Obscure," that in fairness the other side of the question should be fully represented. We return to the subject here for the purpose of quoting from an article by Mr. D. F. Hannigan, in the February *Westminster Review*. In the first place Mr. Hannigan denies that Mr. Hardy is "realistic," in the common sense of the term. He thinks that Hardy's sympathies are manifestly with the French naturalistic school of fiction, but that we can not regard him as a writer of the same class as Zola or Guy de Maupassant. Through all that Hardy has written he traces the vibration of a passionate chivalry to which we find no parallel in French realism, and says that in our generation there has been no novelist capable of exhibiting the mysterious fascination of woman upon the other sex with the same art and the same force of imagination. Leading up to his main point, Mr. Hannigan speaks of his subject as follows:

"He has shrunk from the portrayal of commonplace women—if we except the case of *Arabella* in his last novel—and the charming creatures around whom the interest of 'Far from the Madding Crowd,' 'The Trumpet Major,' and nearly all his other works, including 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' centers, seem like etherealized beings—fays, sirens, who disguise themselves as farmeresses, parsons' daughters, unconventional heiresses, bishops' wives, schoolmistresses, or agricultural working-girls.

"To ordinary men of the world such creatures as *Elfrida* in 'A

Pair of Blue Eyes' probably appear as unreal as Cinderella. *Tess*, no doubt, walks through dreadful realities to a tragic doom, and I can easily imagine the horror of a mere romantic trifle like Mr. Andrew Lang on finding a woman with such a record put forward as a heroine of fiction. But she, too, is the opposite of commonplace. Hers is a rich, voluptuous, daring, downright nature, such as old Babylon might have produced, in spite of her prosaic surroundings and her squalid miseries. The physiognomy of character, which defies external circumstances, has been recognized by Mr. Hardy, and he alone among living English novelists has fully realized the great truth that a Cleopatra may be found toiling on a Wessex farm, that the soul of Mary Stuart may animate a nineteenth-century middle-class girl."

Mr. Hannigan is sure that such beings as *Tess* are possible, and says that thanks are due to Mr. Hardy for having presented to us in his stories entrancingly fascinating creatures, who, unlike the objectionable crowd of so-called "advanced" women, are free from money-worship, low ambition, and aggressiveness, and are essentially feminine, like Helen of Troy, Mary Magdalen, and Heloise. We quote again:

"Mr. Hardy, then, is a worshiper of the ideal woman, and his heroines are all free from the vice of what I venture to describe as feminine masculinity (disregarding the criticism of logic-choppers)—the novelist has stripped them of materializing influences, so that, to use in a different sense the words of a popular English poet, 'all that remains of them now is pure womanly.' It has frequently amused me to hear 'good young men' abuse Mr. Hardy for having on his title-page called poor *Tess* 'a pure woman.' Why did these admirably moral prigs forget Tom Hood's immortal line, which fully explains the novelist's meaning?

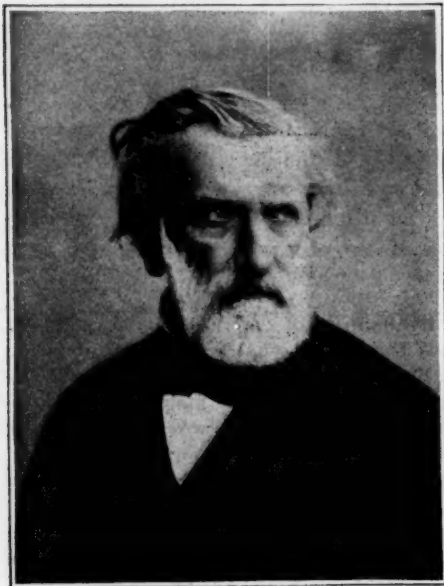
"Jude the Obscure" is a very different kind of book from 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.' In 'Tess' the entire interest of the novel is attached to the life of a woman; in 'Jude,' just as in 'The Mayor of Casterbridge,' it gathers round the career of a man. The history of Jude's ineffectual efforts to obtain a university education is intensely pathetic. If Samuel Johnson could come back to earth and read this portion of Mr. Hardy's last novel, I venture to think that he would have found it hard to keep back his tears, stern Briton tho he was; and, but for the miserable priggery of this tail-end of the nineteenth century, the first part of 'Jude the Obscure' would be held up by the critics as one of the most touching records in all literature. This story of crushed aspirations can only be appreciated by those who have the power of true sympathy. Unfortunately, we live in an age when nearly all human beings are concerned only with their material success in life. The word 'failure' makes them tremble; and, no doubt, Mr. Hardy's apparent pessimism is distasteful to the innumerable throng of vulgar-minded aspirants whose only gospel is to 'get on' by hook or by crook. How could we expect the modern young man, whose thoughts are fixed solely on the woollack or on the results of a successful experiment on the turf or the stock exchange, to enter into the feelings of a poor rustic stonecutter who dreamed of taking out his degree and becoming a clergyman? The love-affairs of so obscure an individual may excite the attention of the unambitious middle-aged man, but not of the youthful prig of our day. . . .

"But in spite of certain defects of form which are perhaps inevitable, having regard to the intricacies of a story involving matrimonial complications, 'Jude the Obscure' is the best English novel which has appeared since 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.' Mr. George Meredith's epigrammatic cleverness can not atone for his poverty of invention, his lack of incident, his fantastic system of misreading human nature, and, if the word 'novelist' means a writer of human history, Mr. Hardy is incomparably superior to his supposed rival. I would class the author of 'Tess' with Fielding, Balzac, Flaubert, Tourgenief, George Eliot, and Dostoevsky; while Mr. Meredith is the literary brother of Bulwer Lytton, Peacock, and Mérimée. The mosquito-like criticism of the day need not trouble a novelist who has already won fame. He is the greatest living English writer of fiction. In intensity, in grip of life, and, above all, in the artistic combination of the real and the ideal, he surpasses any of his French contemporaries. 'Jude the Obscure' is not his greatest work; but no other living novelist could have written it."

AMBROISE THOMAS.

IN our last issue we could give no more than a brief notice of the death of Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, the celebrated musical composer. Gustave Chouquet, keeper of the Museum of the Conservatoire de Musique, of Paris, has written of him as follows:

"As a composer of operas he brought to his work an inborn talent of dramatic art for situation and action. His skill in handling the orchestra



AMBROISE THOMAS.

was consummate, both in grouping instruments of different timbre and obtaining new effects of sound; but the carrying orchestral coloring to the utmost pitch of perfection he never allowed it to overpower the voices. With a little more individuality in melody and a boldness in pressing his original lines to their natural poetical as well as logical limit, this accomplished writer, artist, and poet—master of almost all the moods of art in its various phases—might have ranked

himself with the leaders of the modern school of composers, where his genius as a dramatist had long ago placed him."

Among the apparently most judicious criticisms of M. Thomas is one that appeared in the *New York Times* on February 13, the day after his death, from which we extract the following:

"M. Thomas was a musician whose works were distinguished by erudition, delicacy, and elegance rather than by inspiration or uncommon inventiveness. Most of his achievements have already been shelved, even by French provincial managers, and persons who have watched, year after year, the growth or modifications of public taste must have observed that, in this country and in England, the composer's later writings have gradually and rapidly lost ground. Thomas's happiest bits are, in fact, rather far-fetched and labored, and while it may be doubted if anything born of pure inspiration endures unless clothed in a form fashioned in accordance with the canons of art, certain it is that ingenuity and technical skill are insufficient to breathe life into aught that can justly claim the parentage of poetry, painting, or song. Thomas's very best work—tho the opera is on a lower plane than 'Le Songe,' 'Mignon,' or 'Hamlet'—was done in 'Le Caïd,' the score of which is bubbling with what is best defined by the French word *esprit*. 'Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Été'—Anglice, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'—is still given semi-occasionally in France, and was brought forth in this city some twenty years ago.

"There are some lovely numbers in this opera, which is spoiled for representation in English-speaking countries by one of the trashiest librettos ever penned by mortal hand. The overture of 'Raymond' has survived the story it prefaced, and is frequently heard in the concert-room. With 'Hamlet' and 'Mignon' American audiences have become familiar through Italian versions of the librettos. Mme. Nilsson's performances of the heroines of both works contributed largely to their temporary popularity in England and in this country, and her *Ophelia*, with M. Faure's *Hamlet*, secured the success of 'Hamlet' when the original version of the opera was first presented in Paris. The fourth act of this achievement will probably outlive the remainder of the score. It may be described as delicious 'program-music,' and Mme. Nilsson's art as a songstress and actress, coupled with easily obtainable scenic effects, made its performance a bright memory. As a musical illustration of Shakespeare's tragedy, or as a commentary thereupon, the score must be accounted a distinct failure.

It has had a recent revival in this city in order that M. Lassalle might appear in the title rôle. The latest of distinguished *Ophelias* is Mme. Melba.

"'Mignon' was originally a three-act *opéra comique*. Its bright and pretty numbers and Mme. Galli-Marié's admirable portrayal of the heroine gave it a long run in Paris, and it was afterward transferred to the Italian stage. In its Italian garb Mme. Nilsson's singing and acting did almost as much toward its success as her *Ophelia* did toward the success of 'Hamlet.' An *ad captandum* setting of Goethe's 'Knowest Thou the Land?' a brilliant polacco, a fanciful styrienne, and one or two pretty romances found much favor when 'Mignon' was produced, and are still listened to with pleasure, but they will scarcely outlast the present decade. 'Francesca da Rimini' achieved but a *succès d'estime*."

LITERARY REACTION IN RUSSIA.

THE close connection between politics and letters, which has been a distinctive characteristic of the intellectual life of Russia, was never more strikingly illustrated than at the present time. The confusion, uncertainty, and haziness of the political situation are fully reflected in the literature of the country. So says Mr. Victor Yarros, himself a well-informed Russian, in *The Dial*. He adds the statement that the land which has produced Tourgenief, Gogol, Dostoievsky, Saltikoff, and Tolstoi is now without a single definite literary school or movement, and then says:

"Tolstoi, to be sure, lives and writes. His latest novel, 'Master and Man,' whose success outside of Russia has not been very decided, has proved disappointing to the progressive youth of Russia. While everything Tolstoi publishes is eagerly read and widely discussed, the ideas which he represents are no longer dominant. There is little sympathy with the cult of individual self-improvement and altruism; progress is generally expected to take the form of a change in the economic, political, and educational conditions of Russia. Tolstoi is indifferent to external reforms, and insists that character alone is essential. He exhorts individual men and women to be unselfish, brave, and truthful, and has no hope of improvement through any other agency. Nearly all his recent works, including 'Master and Man,' enforce this moral; and hence most of his readers, while admitting the literary power and charm of his latter-day fiction, declare that Russia no longer finds in it that inspiration and that aid which Tolstoi afforded it in the days when his doctrines enjoyed considerable popularity."

There is said to be considerable interest in the new novel which Tolstoi is said to have nearly ready for publication (see *LITERARY DIGEST*, January 18, p. 342). It deals with the life of Siberian convicts, and shows that moral regeneration is not impossible even under the worst conditions, provided love in its most unselfish form is present to guide and comfort the victims. According to report, the heroine of the novel is a young woman unjustly accused of having poisoned a rich merchant with whom she lived illicitly, while the hero is the foreman of the jury which convicts the woman. This foreman falls in love with the supposed murderess, and follows her to Siberia. Mr. Yarros continues:

"Whatever the artistic merits of this new story may prove to be, its 'moral' will be essentially the same as that of 'Master and Man,' and it can not be taken as expressing the present sentiments and aspirations of Russia. Tolstoi is powerful, but he stands virtually alone. The progressive elements of Russia recognize his sincerity and moral greatness, but decline to follow him. He is not a leader of men, and his writings do not impel his readers to action along the lines indicated by him.

"The younger writers of fiction, having no special doctrine to preach, turn to actual life for their material, and find it colorless, vague, poor, unstable. Being, most of them, extremely realistic, their novels naturally reflect the emptiness and confusion of the life they depict. The most successful of them—Mamin, Chekoff, Korolenko, and others—still continue to describe peasant life; but a number have abandoned that field and turned their atten-

tion to the aristocratic classes and the high life of the capital. This departure is deemed very significant by the best Russian critics, for ever since the emancipation of the serfs the 'Populist' movement in Russia has attracted the finest writers, and the life and labor of the people—the peasantry and the city proletariat—have furnished the themes for their productions. This literary movement has coincided and corresponded with the revolutionary Populist movement, which sent thousands of the most cultured and refined youths into the villages and factories, to live and work with the common people for the sake of disseminating liberal political ideas among them and scattering the seeds of revolution. Now, however, the revolutionary movement is practically dead in Russia. The young men and women no longer go among the people as propagandists and conspirators against the powers that be, while terrorism has been abandoned as wasteful and futile. The desire of the progressive minority to be useful to the masses is as intense as it has ever been, but the methods have radically changed. Literature has not as yet adapted itself to these new conditions, and it is at present colorless, barren, and vapid. . . .

"Realism has always been supreme in Russian fiction, but even realism needs definite human documents and an active life full of movement, interest, and struggle. Stagnation, indefiniteness, confusion, are fatal to it. All is talk at present in Russia; there are no types or things worthy of study and portrayal. The Tourgenief atmosphere has vanished; the terrorist and revolutionary days are over; the enthusiasm of the Populist propagandists has spent itself. No one knows what the future will bring."

SONG AND ABSENCE OF SONG IN WAGNER'S COMPOSITIONS.

IT is related by the musician Praeger that once at Lucerne, when Wagner had left the room, the first Mrs. Wagner in a moment of confidence asked him: "Tell me, quite confidentially, is Richard such a *very great* genius?" This anecdote is recalled by Mr. W. S. B. Mathews in the introductory part of his article on "Wagner and the Music of the Future" (*Music*, February), wherein, after discussing Wagner from various points of view, Mr. Mathews comes to consider the element of song in the great composer's work. "It is not," says he, "the question whether Wagner is great; of course he is." The question with Mr. Mathews is whether Wagner's method is likely to remain a finality, and whether the music-drama of the future is to be constructed musically along the Wagner lines. In his opinion such will not be the case. He mentions as one point in which the Wagnerian opera falls short of the ideal, the relative unimportance of the singer, and remarks:

"Everything which Wagner had to say he said in the orchestra. The singer is merely a somewhat animated lay figure, going through the motions and perhaps the emotion also, shouting his vocal part with all his might in the effort to cut a figure as singer no less than as visible representative and vicarious posturer for the dramatic movement. This statement is purposely a little exaggerated, but the fact remains that in a whole half-hour of the Wagnerian drama the singer is without a single truly vocal opportunity, his song being accompanied and overwhelmed by orchestration so rich, so complete, and so intelligent, that it ceases to be accompaniment and becomes the whole thing. The singer is there merely for the eye. Occasionally we hear a word, when the voice is well pitched and the players held in. It was merciful of Wagner to put the orchestra below the deck, at Bayreuth, where at least the hard work is concealed and the volume of sound mitigated. But even there the place of the singer is entirely different from what it is in any Italian opera."

Mr. Mathews regards the comparative subordinate position of the Wagnerian singer as unquestionable, and says that the falsity of that position is also apparent when we take into account the nature of the opera, the vitality of the sung tone, and its power over the heart as compared with any kind of instrumental tone. He then takes up the question whether the really lyric type of melody is gone from opera, and on this point says:

"There is a very wide range of type from the pure folks-lyric of Weber to the melodious arioso of Schumann (who after all wrote this sort of thing better than any other), and it would seem as if it might be possible for the composer of the future to lighten up his work by occasional moments of purely lyric singing. Think what it would be to have in 'Lohengrin' for instance, one such delightful type of melody as Schumann's 'Moonlight' or even the 'He the Noblest.' Even the pure folk-song of Schubert might find place, one would think. Where would be the harm of a moment like that in 'Cymbeline' with 'Hark, hark, the lark at Heaven's gate sings,' set to melody like that of Schubert? Would a moment of this kind destroy dramatic illusion? Surely not. As Bunthorne says, 'Life is made up of interruptions,' and such as these, while momentarily arresting the action, nevertheless would also rest the ear and afford still better ground for building a stronger climax later.

"Besides, we come back again to a question of the appropriate and the becoming. What is the beautiful? Certainly not wholly the violent, the extreme, the abnormal. It may even happen that the composer of the future will not confine himself to myths and stories of primeval fancy. These while interesting are nevertheless but the crude attempts of minds unpractised in the ideal. There is a long way open to the soaring fancy of the poet, and when he forsakes such dark stories as those of the 'Ring' he does not necessarily throw himself into the opposite, and content himself with the absinthe-inspired languors and contradictions of the modern French school. Here again there is room for a higher grade of German sentiment and poetry. There is room for English sentiment. And while in music love can not be entirely absent without depriving it of esthetic tonality, love may have somewhere its moments of trust, aspiration, and celestial delight without giving itself up to delirious passion. May it not? I ask this question modestly, since the majority seems to be so clearly against me.

"To go back and put melody into opera again will not necessarily be to return to the melodic *potpourris* of the Rossini or early Verdi operas. I admit that even in Beethoven's 'Fidelio' the action is habitually arrested. In fact except in the dungeon scene there is very little dramatic movement in the whole work. But it is not necessary for the composer of the future to write symphony as accompaniment, for this is nearly what Beethoven did in his work. The music is delightful, but it is not dramatic except in the dungeon. There it at least comes to the very heart of the dramatic moment. I suppose therefore that it will come back to finding a capable librettist, who will plan a drama and work it out in a spirit practicable along these lines of musical compromise, the driving moments being intercalated with plausible interruptions enough to afford place for these restful songs."

NOTES.

IN its review of Mr. William Watson's new volume of verse, "The Purple East," *The Speaker* says: "Mr. Watson shows himself in these sonnets, as in all his work, a writer of dignity, earnestness, and solid worth, but without the absolute felicity of genius, the divine breath of beauty. Weighty phrase and sincere emotion are here, thoughtfulness of workmanship and loftiness of tone, but not the celestial inspiration. He has chosen a bad form for his purpose. The sonnet is 'a moment's monument,' and a series of sonnets can be written by a Shakespeare, a Mrs. Browning, a Rossetti, when the theme is inexhaustibly rich in variations upon its essential monotony. Joy of love and sorrow of love have their endless wealth of change; not so patriotic indignation that aims at stirring a people, at denouncing an iniquity of the immediate hour. And so each of these sonnets is the same in effect as any other; and the sonnet is so stately a form, so majestically austere, that a series of mere repetitions is less impressive than any single member of it. We tire of the same chord, grandiose and sonorous tho it be, struck seventeen times."

THE editor of "Literary Chat," *Munsey's*, says: "We wonder what would happen to Bret Harte if he were to come back to America, ride in a Pullman sleeper over the Rocky Mountains, and take a look at the scenes he continues to describe. As it is, he is writing novels that are as historical as Stanley Weyman's, but without Stanley Weyman's excuse of pure romance. Mr. Harte appears to believe that he is narrating facts of the present day. There is an old legend of a painter who, for his sins, was compelled to paint the picture of a woman a thousand times. As soon as one portrait was finished, he lost his living model, and had to copy the next picture from the first one. He went on in the same way, taking each successive canvas as his model. The last portrait was a horrible caricature of the original. Mr. Harte appears to be repeating that story."

THE selfishness of great artists is a subject upon which "the carping critic" delights to dwell. Even Paderewski, in the wild scramble for new anecdotes concerning him, has received a share of the universal condemnation, but that this artist can give lavishly and royally both of his music and his appreciation of earnest effort among students is conclusively proven by his visits to the New England Conservatory of Music. Here on two occasions he gave programs, generous in length, for the benefit of the students and absolutely "without money and without price." On a third, he was an appreciative and sympathetic listener while a program of his own works was given by the students.

SCIENCE.

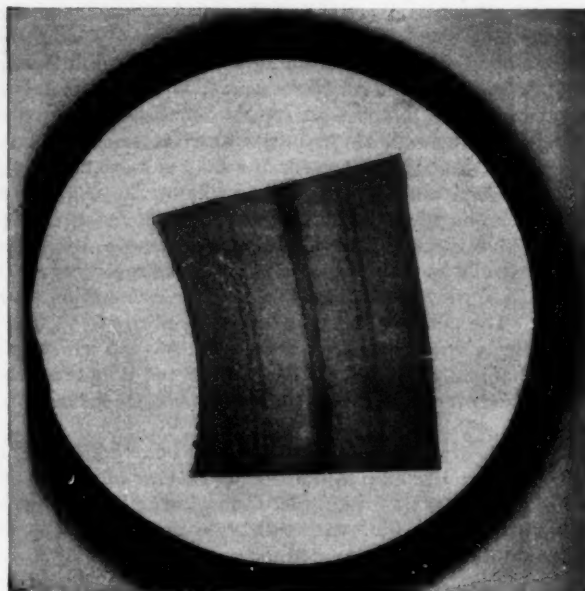
MORE ABOUT THE RÖNTGEN RAYS.

THE form of radiation discovered by Professor Röntgen does not seem to lose interest, either for the public or for scientific experimenters. The only new development, however, worthy of special mention is a device, not yet perfected, for making the effect of the rays visible to the eye by allowing the shadow-image to fall on a fluorescent surface, so that it is seen at once without the intervention of a photograph. If this method is perfected it will be, if anything, a greater wonder than the photographs now so familiar to the public. It is a curious fact that each man sees chiefly the possibilities that lie directly in his own line; physicians, for instance, talk enthusiastically of the use of the new photography in surgery, while technical students speak of its value in the detection of flaws in metals, etc. We present two pictures showing respectively the possibilities in these two directions; one taken by Dr. H. W. Cattell and published in *The Medical News* exhibits the bone formation of a deformed (polydactylous) hand; the other, which is one of Röntgen's original photographs, shows plainly the welded junctions in a compound piece of zinc that appears perfectly homogeneous to the naked eye. Of the surgical possibilities of the rays, Dr. Cattell speaks as follows:

"The easy application of Röntgen's method of taking a picture on a sensitized plate renders its use at once possible in hospitals. The entire cost of such an apparatus need not exceed fifty dollars, and this amount will shortly be materially diminished. Doubtless the scientific and commercial ingenuity now being focused on this process will soon produce outfits at once simple, convenient, and portable, and it is safe to say that most practitioners will then provide themselves with the means of seeing into the mysterious recesses of the body now accessible only by means of the knife."

In order to show that the possibilities of the X rays are by no means exhausted when we have discussed the outlook in surgery, we quote, in conclusion, a paragraph from *The Engineering and*

that it was scarcely recognizable, and that he is going to prepare some specially large tubes to carry this out on a practical scale,



PIECE OF ZINC FORMED OF WELDED STRIPS.

and that he is confident that there will be some valuable results and probably applicable to copper as well as to aluminum."

BAD SPELLING AS A MENTAL AILMENT.

PEOPLE who misspell—and there are a great many more such among the ranks of the educated than might be supposed—may possibly be comforted by some editorial remarks in *The British Medical Journal* on the subject, altho it is doubtful whether they will be more relieved by the thought that their failing does not necessarily indicate lack of training or alarmed by the hint that the trouble is akin to mental alienation. The article in *The Journal*, which is headed "The Physiology of Spelling," runs as follows:

"There is a peculiar opprobrium attaching to bad spelling. It is, like eating peas with a knife, taken as evidence of bad breeding. Yet there are a great many men—and by using the masculine form we do not mean to exclude the feminine gender, who tho not ill-educated, spell 'wi' deefficulty.' Many of those who are most pedantic in this matter will admit that they are guided, if a doubt arises, by 'the look of the word.' . . . The fact seem to be that, with most persons who are accustomed to writing much, the act of writing—the tracing of the letters certainly, and their arrangement probably—has to a large extent become automatic. As in piano-playing, typesetting, and most other complicated operations to which a man has become habituated, the impulse starting from the higher center is, as it were, massive—the minute adjustment is carried out by lower subconscious centers. It is an example of unconscious cerebration, or, as Mr. Myers would say, it is the work of the subliminal consciousness. As Dr. Gowers observes, the energizing of the word-processes must precede the process of writing, and it is very possible that a hitch in the machinery may occur lower down. It is curious that phenomena of this kind have been very little studied, but it would probably turn out that there are very great individual differences in the cerebral processes involved in writing. As to words there are at least two classes of memories, the visual and the auditory. With some organizations the idea of the word brings up a kind of mental picture, a feeble visual perception; in others an auditory perception. It is very probable that the good spellers belong to the former and the bad to the latter class. There is at least some confirmation to be found for this suggestion in a class of mistakes which a typewriter is found to make when typing from dictation. These mistakes are of two main kinds: the one is the substitution of one letter for another which happens to be placed near it on the keyboard. This is a mere error of manipulation analogous to striking a false note on the piano. The other is much more in-



PYDACTYLISM WITH WEBBED FINGERS.

Osseous union at tops of three phalanges. Extra phalanx at side. Outer and inner carpal bones double, the separation between left bones and the adjacent phalanges being discovered by this process. (Living subject, left hand.)

Mining Journal regarding some recent discoveries of Thomas A. Edison in metallurgy:

"According to Mr. Edison there is a field in one direction most interesting to many of our readers, and that is the application of these X rays for the purpose of tempering various metals. Mr. Edison states that he has arrived at some astonishing results with aluminum, hardening and tempering the metal to such an extent

teresting; it consists of the misplacing at the beginning of a word, or more rarely at the beginning of a syllable, of a letter which is the dominant letter in the word. Thus, for example, in the word 'lady' the dominant sound is the vowel *a*, and the mistake liable to be made is to spell it 'aldy,' a very perplexing form, until it is recognized that the strong sound of the *a* has dominated the whole process in the typewriter's cerebrum, and forced itself into the prominent place. As we have said, the subject is well worthy of further study, and it will probably be found that an examination of the common mistakes of educated people will be elucidated by an examination of those most often produced in the process of typewriting."

HOW TO SAVE A STRANDED VESSEL BY DREDGING.

IT is asserted by *The Engineering News* (New York, February 6) that the liner *St. Paul* could have been hauled off the beach much sooner than she was, if dredges had been used to remove the sand in which she was held fast, and it condemns those who had charge of the operations for saving the vessel, because they did not use this method. We quote some editorial remarks on the subject from the paper, as follows:

"The American line steamer *St. Paul*, which went ashore on the sand beach off Long Branch, N. J., in a fog, at 1:47 P.M., on January 25, as noted in our issue of January 30, was finally got off at 10 A.M., February 4, after having been stranded nearly ten days. During this entire time the vessel was in danger of becoming a total loss in case a severe storm had arisen, yet those engaged in her rescue took no measures to get her off other than to remove her cargo and haul away at her with wrecking-tugs; and her final safe removal must be ascribed to the remarkable good fortune by which the vessel was not exposed to heavy seas during the entire time she lay on the sands, but was finally favored with a sea just heavy enough to rock her loose, but not so severe as to cast her further ashore or do injury.

"To an engineer it seems strange that those in charge of the rescue of the vessel did not at once set to work to dredge her free when the first attempts to haul her off with tugs proved ineffectual. At high tide the vessel only needed six feet, more or less, greater depth of water to float free, and it is evident that a moderate amount of dredging along each side of the vessel, and from her stern seaward to deep water, would have been sufficient to set her free. Of course ordinary dredges are comparatively slow, and are not well adapted for doing efficient work in rough water, but the large sea-going, hydraulic suction-dredges built for deepening the steamer channels in New York Bay and across the bar are just the sort of dredges required, being rapid in action, of enormous capacity, and being built specially for work in a seaway. These vessels have proved thoroughly satisfactory, and were purchased by the Government after the success of their performance had been proved. Dredges of this kind have been used at a number of points on the coast. . . .

"It is true, of course, that in the shifting sands in which the vessel lay the sides of the dredged channel would take a very flat slope; but this simply means that more material would have to be excavated. On the other hand, this very fact shows that, with a channel dredged on each side of her, the sand beneath the hull would have rapidly washed away and the vessel would have gradually settled down and floated. The fact that the magnificent vessel is finally set free is one in which every one will rejoice, for it would have been a thousand pities if one of the finest vessels of the American merchant marine had met so early and ignominious an end as threatened her while she lay aground. But her final escape by no means proves that the means employed to rescue her were not inadequate and inefficient.

"It may be of interest to see just how big an excavation a single one of the big suction-dredges above referred to could have made in the time that the *St. Paul* lay aground. Allowing three days for a reasonable trial of hauling by tugs and kedge anchors and for making arrangements to get the dredge on the ground in working order, we have a period of say seven days from Tuesday, January 28, to Tuesday, February 4. Allowing only 15 hours' work per day, this would amount to 105 hours' work. The big New York dredges to which we refer have actually excavated 8 to

16 cubic yards per minute. Allowing 12 cubic yards per minute as an average output, we have a total excavation for the seven days of over 75,000 cubic yards. This is equivalent to an excavation of 15 feet deep, 150 feet wide and 900 feet long, and as the water about the vessel had a depth of 15 to 20 feet at high tide, it is manifest that a small fraction of this excavation would have sufficed to float the *St. Paul* and open a passage for her to deep water. In fact, there seems every reason to believe that there was no time after she went ashore when 24 to 36 hours' work with a dredge would not have safely released her."

THE NAMES OF COLORS.

EVERY one who has given thought to the subject knows that it is impossible by merely naming a color to convey more than the roughest kind of an idea as to what exact tint is meant. "Red," "blue," "green," and similar words cover hundreds of separate and distinguishable shades, and even when these are qualified as in "sea-green," "blood-red," etc., the matter is not much improved. Scientific men have given up all attempts to use words alone to describe colors, and now define pure tints by reference to the exact part of the spectrum where they exist, and mixed ones by a statement of their composition in terms of pure tints. A combination of popular and scientific methods has lately been tried in the *Standard Dictionary*, where the popular names of colors are correlated with a scientific definition, but in this case the color name does not define itself, and from a dozen or more tints called, for instance, "ashes of roses," only one could be selected for definition as the average or most typical. In a note in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (January) some other recent attempts to systematize the whole matter of color nomenclature are summarized as follows:

"In music and form we have specific and generally accepted terms for describing definite sense-perceptions, but in the case of color nothing that can be called even a system exists. The terms vermilion and ultramarine, which have been used by many of our best authorities, for want of anything better, are nevertheless used for very variable concepts. The difference between a Chinese and a German vermilion in pigments is very noticeable. A Winsor & Newton chrome yellow and a German chrome yellow differ by more than twenty-five per cent. of yellow. Among several samples of blue pigments a still greater variation is generally found; while such terms as olive, citrine, russet, crushed strawberry, baby blue, ashes of roses, peacock blue, and a host of others, have practically no exact significance whatever. This uncertainty and lack of a standard have caused naturalists much inconvenience in botanical, entomological, ornithological, and zoological descriptions. In applied science, in the arts, and in chemistry the inconvenience has, if possible, been even greater, and the rapid advance in the art of dyeing alone makes some system of color nomenclature absolutely necessary. Mr. J. H. Pilsbury, who has been working for some years to perfect a practical system, contributed an article on the subject to a recent copy of *Nature*. He says: 'In order that any fixed scheme of color nomenclature may be of some practical value, it must of course be readily understood by people of ordinary intelligence, and must be complete enough to meet the ordinary wants of everyday life. There must be something that is so completely fixed as to be perfectly trustworthy for present and future needs. In the solar spectrum we have an invariable source from which to derive our spectrum standards, and upon these the whole scheme is to be based. Since the six spectrum standards (red, 6,587; orange, 6,085; yellow, 5,793; green, 5,164; blue, 4,695; violet, 4,210—the numbers indicate the wave-lengths in ten millionths of a millimeter) do not give a very extensive *répertoire* for common use, to say nothing of the needs of the more artistic, it was proposed to introduce between each two spectrum standards two intermediate hues, to be formed by the union of two spectrum standards in definite proportions. Thus between orange and red would be introduced an orange-red and a red-orange. . . . It is also very desirable that the standards be produced in some material form in order that it be of any practical value. The task of reproducing the brilliant hues of the solar spectrum in pigmentary material or in glass is much more difficult than one not acquainted

with the matter would suspect. In order to accomplish this, it has been found necessary to use the somewhat fugitive anilin colors.' The colors thus produced, with the addition of black and white, give a fairly satisfactory system. In a later number of the same journal Herbert Spencer has a letter in which he suggests a scheme for color-naming, composed of terms patterned after those used in the compass for denoting direction; giving a form: Red, red by blue, red red blue, red blue by red, red blue, red blue by blue, blue red blue, blue by red, blue. He says: 'Of course, these names would be names of pure colors only, the primaries and their mixtures with one another; but the method might be expanded by the use of numbers to each, 1, 2, 3, signifying proportions of added neutral tint subduing the color, so as to produce gradations of impurity.'

ELECTRICITY AS A FLUID.

ALTHO we still speak of the "electric fluid" and of its "flow," no one now believes that it is a material fluid, at least in any ordinary sense of the word. But it follows so many of the laws of fluids in its motion and behavior that no one objects to retaining these terms in the nomenclature of science, and in fact most of the simpler phenomena of electricity can be best made plain to the learner by comparing them with those of fluids. This is what Nelson W. Perry does in the first of a series of articles on "Electricity Simplified," in *The Scientific Machinist* (Cleveland, Ohio, January 16). We quote a large part of the article for the benefit of those of our readers who are puzzled by the allusions to electrical theory and by the electrical terms that are now becoming common even in popular current literature. Says Mr. Perry:

"The earlier investigators believed that electricity really was a fluid, and the name has come down to us of the present day, and is in common use, altho we now know that it is not a fluid nor a material substance of any kind.

"As it flows along the circuit, however, it so closely follows the laws of flow of liquids in pipes that most of the laws of electrical flow—or, to use another term, of electricity—may be deduced directly from them.

"For instance, the most superficial observer knows that more water can be forced by a given pressure through a large pipe than through a small one. He knows also that under the same conditions more will flow through a short pipe than through a long one, and that if the pipe be smooth and clean it will offer less resistance to the flow than if it is rusty and clogged up, as our water-pipes sometimes become.

"Another matter of common knowledge is, that if we increase the pressure as by connecting the pipe to a higher reservoir the water will run faster, and more will be delivered in a given time through any pipe, large or small, long or short, rusty or clean, than would be delivered if the pressure was less.

"Now, all of these things are equally true of electrical flow.

"As in water-pipes, we may have those that are so clogged up that but little if any water can flow under any pressure, as well as those so smooth and clean that they offer little frictional resistance, so in our electrical pipes or wires we have those that offer almost insuperable obstacles to the electrical flow and others that permit its passage with little difficulty. The quality of conducting electricity with greater or less facility is independent of the finish of the material, but solely dependent upon what it is composed of. There is no material which will carry electricity without offering *some* frictional resistance, and there is also no material that offers so great resistance as to absolutely prevent its passage for short distances; but for the purpose of distinguishing them we call those substances which permit the passage of electricity with facility good conductors or simply conductors, and those that offer great obstruction to its flow we call insulators.

"The metals are usually the best conductors, and the non-metals, such as glass, shellac, india-rubber, cotton, silk, and air are the worst.

"The best conductor known is silver. But its cost is such that it is never used for commercial purposes. Copper conducts electricity with nearly equal facility with silver, and being much cheaper is, commercially speaking, our best conductor. Iron is so much poorer a conductor than copper that altho its cost per pound

is but a small fraction of that of copper, it would take a wire of so much greater weight to conduct a given current with equal facility that it is even more expensive than copper.

"As before indicated, an electric current will follow a conductor just as water will follow a pipe. If from a main pipe there branches off another pipe, as for instance to supply a residence, some of the water will take the branch pipe and some the main pipe, and the proportion that will follow either course will depend upon the relative sizes of these pipes. The small one-inch pipe branching off from the three-foot street mains will take but a very small portion of the water flowing in the main, but it will take more than would a half-inch pipe. So the electric current will divide itself up among all paths open to it in proportion to their conductivity.

"If, therefore, we wish to transmit an electric current to a distance with as little loss as possible, we must prevent the wire from touching other substances that will afford easy paths of escape. Here comes in the use of insulators. We either cover the wire entirely with cotton, or silk, or rubber, or some other insulating substance, so that it can not accidentally touch other conductors, or we support it at intervals in the air upon glass or porcelain.

"While dry wood and glass, porcelain, etc., are very good insulators, they become fair conductors when wet. Therefore, after a rain-storm every pole on a telegraph line, for instance, becomes a branch circuit permitting the escape of a little of the current. This is one reason why telegraph lines never work so well after a storm as in dry weather.

"It is, therefore, nearly as essential to the successful transmission of power by electricity that we have good insulation for our wires as it is that we have wires that conduct electricity with facility. In fact, as we shall see later on, the distance to which we can economically transmit power electrically is now limited only by the difficulty of properly insulating our wires.

"There is a peculiarity about the flow of electricity that we do not always observe in the flow of water, viz.: that it will not flow at all unless provision is made to bring it back to the place from which it started. In other words, it will not flow at all unless we provide for it a complete circuit. It is as tho in the water analogy we only had sufficient water in a tub to fill our pipe. As soon as we have pumped the pipe full the tub will be empty, there will be no more water to pump, and the flow through the pipe will cease. But if we bend the pipe around so that it will empty into the tub as fast as it is pumped out, we may keep on pumping indefinitely with one limited quantity of water and indefinitely maintain the flow.

"Now, the dynamo is like a rotary pump, pumping water out of one end of the pipe into the other. An electric wire, for the purposes of this illustration, must be regarded as a pipe of exceedingly small capacity, so that if we should break it or cut it at any point that portion connected with the suction end of the pump would be instantly exhausted, and there being no more water to pump, the flow would cease at once."

OF WHAT USE ARE OUR STOMACHS?

THAT the stomach is not the all-important organ of digestion is asserted by *The Medical Record*, New York, to be the latest dictum of medical science. In an article entitled "Some New Light on the Functions of the Stomach," it speaks as follows:

"It is coming to be understood more and more that the stomach is not so important an organ, so far as the essential processes of digestion are concerned, as has been generally supposed. Koenig's experiments on animals, in which total extirpation of the stomach was practised, have conclusively shown that the intestines are the real digestive organs, and even in the human being gastric absorption would seem to be quite insignificant, as compared with that of the bowels.

"Bunge was the first to point out that the stomach ought to be regarded merely as a reservoir of safety for the rest of the alimentary canal. This view of the lessened physiological importance of the stomach is shared by Dr. Moritz, of Munich, whose observations are referred to in the *Wiener klinische Rundschau* of December 22, 1895.

"The proper function of the stomach, according to these recent authors, is to render harmless all those ingesta which might otherwise irritate or damage the bowels. This is accomplished

by processes of liquefaction, maceration, disinfection, dilution, and equalizing of the temperature of all substances swallowed.

"The fundus of the stomach is entirely different physiologically from the pylorus. The fundus is principally a receptacle for food. Its digestive capacity is slight. But the pylorus has considerable importance as a motor. It is also stated, in passing, that pure water remains in the stomach for a shorter period of time than any other known fluid.

"Everything which produces gastric irritation retards the motive force of the stomach. Food substances of this kind, contrary to what might be expected, remain longer in the stomach than harmless ones.

"Vomiting is explained by the newer gastrologists in this way: If the stomach is unable to prepare food properly for intestinal digestion, a reversal of musculo-motor activity takes place and the ingesta are rejected. This explanation strikes us about as forcibly as that of the boy who said he had to throw up 'because he felt so dreadfully sick at the stomach.' Meanwhile we may be permitted to prophesy that, if experimentally-inclined clinicians shall continue to supply us with information of such revolutionary character, our text-books of physiology will have to be radically revised."

ENGLAND'S BACKWARDNESS IN SCIENTIFIC MANUFACTURING.

ENGLAND has been waking up of late to the fact that some other countries have been outstripping her in certain branches of manufacture, especially those most closely connected with scientific research, such as the various chemical industries. While the Germans, for instance, highly skilled in methods of laboratory research, have spared neither time, labor, nor money to discover improved processes and new products, the English, satisfied with a so-called "practical" knowledge of the subject, have been plodding along in old ways. Thus Germany, the United States, and even such countries as Japan, are taking higher rank in certain lines. The remedy, as has been pointed out many times of late by far-sighted Englishmen of science, is an improvement in technical education. England's plight is not without its lesson for those among us who decry technical scientific education, and would have us rely on the "practical" work of apprentices, as our grandfathers did. Fortunately this country is well provided with scientific schools of the first rank, and we are not likely to go back to the methods of a past age. Where England stands to-day may be realized by reading the following paragraphs which we quote from an article by Prof. H. E. Armstrong on "The Place of Research in Education," published in *Science Progress*, London, January. His words will be likely to surprise many who have been accustomed to regard England as the manufacturing nation of the world *par excellence*. Says the Professor:

"Our policy is the precise reverse of that followed in Germany. Our manufacturers generally do not know what the word 'research' means; they place their business under the control of practical men, often admirable men in their way, possessed of much native wit, but untrained and therefore too often and necessarily unprogressive; and such men as a rule actually resent the introduction into the works of scientifically trained assistants. Hence there is no demand here for men who have been carefully trained as investigators; consequently our schools do not seriously attempt to train investigators; in this country such people are only born and grow spontaneously, the high-class manufactured article is made in Germany alone. We elect to sacrifice at the altars of the examination Fiend, for God he can not be called, and do our best to discourage the development of originality. . . .

"Recently I met a friend who has not only distinguished himself by his intelligent criticism of a particular industry, but has become so interested in it that, having means at his disposal, he has himself become a manufacturer, affording a rare illustration of enterprise. I said: 'I trust you are going to work on German lines and engage a good chemist to systematically study your material, and so ascertain how its properties vary with its composition; for I have reason to think from direct experience that

much is to be learnt in this way which will make it possible to put the manufacture on a scientific basis.' His ready answer was: 'Oh, I've got to make the business a commercial success!' Of course I understood what he meant, while I felt that he could not fathom my meaning—he was too much an Englishman to do that. No doubt he will place his business in the sole charge of a practical man, and as long as it suffices to look only at the surface he will succeed; but then, not improbably, the Japanese will come in and beat him, for they have shown the world that they can organize as well as appreciate scientific method."

The writer narrates a story told by Mr. Lafoue, M.P., of an American customer who was in the habit of buying large quantities of a particular kind of leather in England, of then taking it to America and manufacturing it, returning the goods to England for sale. This man had remarked to Mr. Lafoue "that he had seen all the English works and did not care a fig for their competition—for they had not even begun to know how to make the best." Professor Armstrong concludes as follows:

"If the English nation is to do even its fair share of the work of the world in the future, its attitude must be entirely changed—it must realize that steam and electricity have brought about a complete revolution, that the application of scientific principles and methods is becoming so universal elsewhere, that all here who wish to succeed must adopt them and therefore understand them. It rests with our schools to make the change possible."

EVIDENCES OF AN ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

THE Government hydrographers, according to *The Scientific American* (January 25), have received from mariners many reports that go far toward strengthening the prevailing belief that there exists around the South Pole a great ice-bound continent of considerable elevation. Some of these reports are thus summarized in connection with an ice chart recently issued by the Naval Hydrographer:

"On no other frequented trade-route are vessels so liable to be obstructed by drift ice as in that portion of the South Atlantic lying to the east of Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands. As given by the most reliable authorities, the mean ice limit for this region runs northeastward from Cape Horn through latitude 50° south, longitude 52° west, as far as latitude 42° south, longitude 35° west, the occurrence of ice north of the fortieth parallel being rare.

The chart shows the limits, according to the numerous reports received by the United States Hydrographic Office, of the enormous ice-fields encountered by mariners in those waters during the exceptionally severe years of 1892 and 1893. All of these reports agree in describing the icebergs seen during these years as colossal in height and extent, and herded so closely together that any attempt to force a passage through the main body of the drift was attended by grave danger, many vessels being more or less damaged by collision, and two lost.

"A remarkable feature of the ice seen during these years was the different age of neighboring bergs, many of them presenting the sharp outline, jagged edge, and perpendicular face of recently detached ice, while others showed evidence of having been long afloat. Earth stains and discolorations upon several showed that at some period they had been in contact with the land."

At a special meeting of the Biological Section of the New York Academy of Sciences, held on January 31, to discuss the origin of instinct with reference to the inheritance of acquired character, Principal C. Lloyd Morgan, of Bristol, Eng., says *Science*, "described his interesting experiments with chicks and ducklings, and held that these and other evidence tend to show that instincts are not perfected under the guidance of intelligence and then inherited. A chick will peck instinctively at food, but must be taught to drink. Chicks have learned to drink for countless generations, but the acquired action has not become instinctive."

"ONE of the most important of the suggested applications of the Röntgen light is that which relates to the detection of flaws in metals," says *Industries and Iron*. "That the light can be utilized for this purpose is stated on the authority of Prof. Oliver Lodge, who is reported to say that he himself has proved by experiment the use of the light for this purpose. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, that the new photographic discovery will be able to effect anything more than is practicable by the ordinary photographic methods, as, seemingly, every metal except aluminum is as impervious to the rays of one light as to the other."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A CHARGE AT ISRAEL.

IN the course of a very long critical review of a number of recent books by and concerning Jews, a contributor to *The Quarterly* takes occasion to remark that it is a widespread and perhaps a natural delusion to suppose that the modern Jew regulates his conduct by the Old Testament, diligently read and fervently followed. He asserts that private judgment of this philosophic kind has never had its day in Israel; that the Jews, as a nation, not only do not read the Bible, but are unacquainted with its contents. In this connection he says:

"When Moses Mendelssohn desired to recall his brethren from the hateful or absurd, nay the blasphemous traditions which overspread their Law as with a veil, he found it necessary that the Pentateuch should be rendered into German. In the Hebrew it was to most of them, as Graetz is willing to admit, a strange and even an unintelligible book. The translation was resented by orthodox leaders, not as being superfluous, but on the ground that to read any German writing whatsoever was a mortal sin. Long ago the proverb ran in Israel that the Bible, compared with the Mishna, 'was as water unto wine.' Erudite rabbis could not have repeated the Ten Commandments; and the commentary was always more inspired than the text."

Common Jewish observances, says the writer, are enough to prove that Judaism is a religion of the letter, casuistically interpreted, abounding in burdens subtle and fantastic, which, by leaving the power of anathema in the hands of the rabbis, has set up an omnipotent tribunal from which, except at the price of apostasy, there is no escape. What has Jacob created in our day? he asks. The answer is, in part:

"A world of speculation; unbounded facilities of enjoyment for those who know how to gamble skilfully in a rising or a falling market; some light and sensuous music—and that is all. He seems to have taken in earnest the cynical aphorism, 'If you want to make money, be sure not to make anything else.' True it is that he did not invent, he has brought to perfection *la réclame*, 'the art of puffing,' and *la névrose*, 'the malady of the rich.' But in science, physical, biological, metaphysical; in productive industry and the active work of commerce; in exploration of new countries; in mining, railway-making, tunnel-piercing; in the improvement of agriculture, the progress of machinery, the arts of design; in any work which demands the power of patient research, and the gift of combining details into an artistic whole, the Jew—save only where the history and antiquities of his own race are concerned—has done so little that, if his name were blotted from the chronicle of labor wrought with head or hand during the last century, it would not be missed, nor would mankind be visibly the poorer. That is no light statement; it is, however, one which, if untrue, admits of easy refutation. Let the catalog be drawn out, the names inserted of those Hebrew men or women who, apart from the flying squadrons of journalism, have by plans which they did actually invent, by forces physically applied, by intellectual generalizations fruitful in results, and not merely by issuing prospectuses and dealing on 'Change, produced something tangible."

At another place, after asking the questions: "What true ideas have the Jews broached? What lasting institutions have they founded?" the writer says:

"The Christian state establishes freedom, gives the individual fair play, aims at social justice as the outcome, not so much of law as of character, and opens into a communion of interests which are not simply founded on appetite. To all its enactments, so far as they embody its genuine spirit, immortality and the life to come furnish the preamble. How much it has fallen short of its aim is not now in dispute. The aim itself, thus conceived, gives it a quality which no Positivist, or Agnostic, or mere Jewish Socialism could ever possess. It would be a miracle indeed if the modern Jew, petrified in his Talmud, or revolting against it in a humor no less carnal than its own, should rise into the atmosphere

of the New Testament, which he has not studied nor would think of reverencing! No, he is always Kobleth, the victim of satisfied longings when rich, of unsatisfied when poor. He can build the house of Israel with his millions, send out a new Exodus to South America, endow schools, hospitals, asylums for the Ghetto. Has he no millions? He can preach a subversive anarchy. To the restoration of Christendom he will not bring one single idea, nor advance beyond his game of speculation toward a constructive economics. . . . To assimilate the tribe, to make it simply European, is at least as formidable an undertaking as for the American to absorb the negro, perhaps as impossible as that the Australian should digest the Chinese. It has taken some thirty centuries to make the modern Jew. Will it take fewer to unmake him? Jacob reforms his liturgy in Hamburg and New York; but himself neither he, nor we, can reform. . . . The children of the Ghetto, whether in rags or in silk, have forgotten Zion. They pray thrice daily for the advent of a Prince Messiah whom they have resolved into an allegory, and would not receive did He bow the heavens and come down. These idyllic hopes are but the writing, picturesque and vain, which adorns the shroud of Israel, a mummy in its gilded coffin. Did we take them as signifying the faith which is in Jacob, we should be like men that dream. We must look this problem in the face."

* Again the writer asks a question: "Shall Europe, then, fall back on the Middle Age, stir up the people, set on fire the palaces of Rothschild and Oppenheim, preach with Stöcker, Drumont, Lüger, and the anti-Semites a holy war?" Not, he answers, unless we have ceased to believe in our own. There is a more excellent way. The anti-Semite is at one extreme, as the abstract Liberal is at the other. "Israel sits in high places only because Japhet has cast himself down." We quote the conclusion of the article:

"One step onward brings us to the Christian state, with its long and splendid history of achievements, inspired by the something beyond time, the immortal Spirit, that reveals itself to men as a philosophy incarnate in the gracious figure whom Israel has disowned. As Christendom—rent asunder by the Revolution, pulverized by an atomic Atheism which knows nothing of God and dissolves mankind to its elements—becomes a living soul again, the consciousness will grow within us that economics must be transformed in the light of our ideals. 'What is the mission of the Jews?' their own writers ask, sadly or scornfully; and no one can answer them. But the mission of Christendom is plain enough. It is not to accumulate money, or to hold the nations to ransom by a cheating commerce, or to buy amusement with the proceeds of speculation. So far as we do thus, we have become worshipers of that Moloch whose effigy is the golden calf. We have yet to learn that there is another value than market-value, a traffic in goods of the mind wherein gold is not the circulating medium. Anti-Semites proclaim that we have need of a Parliament of Christian economics, and a magistracy that shall enforce the decrees—too often a dead-letter—which in the common law of Europe forbid gambling with the necessities of life, and declare fraudulent contracts to be null and void. It is a just demand. Reasonable, also, it is to take measures lest a close oligarchy, aliens in blood and faith, hold the material resources of these countries in their hands. At last, however, the triumph of Judaism springs from our own disloyalty to the creed in which we were born. Let there be seen a genuine Christian society, determined to live according as it believes, and Israel will cease to usurp those things which he never could have produced, and even now can hardly be said to enjoy. Like a troop of Bedouins, he is encamped on the ruins of Christendom. But he will never be at home except in the Judengasse, or, if he has still the heart of David and Maccabæus, in the city of Zion."

THE Kansas City *Star* a short time ago gave a very interesting interview with Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Church, South, who has just returned after a tour of inspection of the mission-fields of his church in Korea, Japan, and China. In his official palace in Peking he had an interview with Li Hung Chang, whom he regards as "the greatest living Asiatic." The special interest in the Bishop's conference with the great Chinese statesman appears in his message to the American churches: "Say to the American people for me, to send over more men for the schools and hospitals, and I hope to be in a position both to aid and to protect them."

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF JERUSALEM.

TO enter Jerusalem by railway truly seems against the fitness of things. Jerusalem has, however, lost the sacred seclusion in which it so long dwelt, and travelers come and go as they do at any other place of interest. A contributor to *The Speaker* (London) gives a graphic description of the city as it appears to-day, first telling how the steamers of the different lines which sail along the Syrian coast unload travelers at Jaffa, at which place the great majority of persons going to Jerusalem land. Jerusalem stands about twenty-six hundred feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and the railway thither is therefore constantly rising. We are told that a wilder and more desolate piece of traveling it would be difficult to imagine. The writer says:

"The sacred city, like most Eastern cities, has a splendor of the distance which a closer acquaintance does a good deal to dispel. Seen from the Mount of Olives in the light of the morning sun, it looks fair and beautiful. Its domes, and towers, and bastions stand out clear in the light; and tho it wants the charm which water and foliage alone can give, there is a certain rugged grandeur in the old city with its scarped and rocky wild fields. The city itself is dirty and repulsive; its streets are narrow and squalid. It is true that in these filthy lanes there is a certain quaintness and picturesqueness. The houses are so close that the higher stories sometimes touch, and you have occasional glimpses of pretty bits of ancient or medieval architecture. The people have the color and variety of costume which distinguish an Eastern crowd. Jews and Arabs, Greeks and Armenians, jostle each other in these contracted thoroughfares. The camels make their way through the streets of the city with as much unconcern as if they were traveling in the desert."

The supreme interest of Jerusalem is, of course, its religious feature. Even the "business" of the city is "religion." It has no trade, in the ordinary sense of the word, but it is a prolific manufactory of mementos. Its great buildings are churches and mosques. The shadow of a municipality exists, but nothing can be done without the sanction of the Turkish governor. Dirt and squalor, a bad water-supply, streets without light after sundown, etc., attest the presence and mastery of the Moslem. We quote again:

"As soon as the visitor commences his exploration of Jerusalem, he finds himself involved in disputed questions of topography. Recent explorations have done much to increase our knowledge of the city in the time of Christ, but there is nothing which is not the subject of controversy. The great and crucial question of the site of Calvary is still an unsettled problem. Up till recently no one doubted that the Church of the Holy Sepulcher was built over the tomb of the Savior and on the hill of Calvary. This is still the universal belief of the Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians in the city itself, and many of them would die rather than surrender it. General Gordon, however, has completely shaken the foundations of the ancient theory. Christ, as we know, suffered 'without the gate.' The Calvary of the Holy Sepulcher is within the present wall, and it is difficult to believe that the wall of the old city was more circumscribed than the existing one. If so, Jerusalem must have been a smaller place than it now is, which, in view of the description of Titus, is difficult to suppose. General Gordon located Calvary on a hill in the north of the city outside the present wall. The hill has some resemblance to a skull, and it has been left almost in its natural state. On the side of the hill there is a tomb cut out of the rock, which, if General Gordon's theory be correct, may have been the true Holy Sepulcher. Some other authorities place the scene of crucifixion on the top of the Temple Mount, over which the Mosque of Omar is now built; but this view finds little support. The passing visitor to Jerusalem is bound to accept the situation, and he therefore makes the round of the holy places, humbly submitting himself to the authoritative declarations of the guides who accompany him. The first thing that strikes one as he enters the Church of the Holy Sepulcher is the presence of the Turkish Guard. They are lounging in the divan, smoking and talking with the most absolute indifference to the character of the sacred building. They are not, however, placed there as an evidence

of Moslem power, but solely to prevent the Christians from flying at each other's throats on the very hill of the Crucifixion. The church itself is divided among the different Christian sects—Catholics, Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, and Copts. Each has its own chapel, and only the Chapel of the Tomb itself is common to all. Every point of interest within the church is fixed with the most minute accuracy. Here Mary Magdalene stood; there the body of Christ was anointed; at another the angels were seen after the Resurrection; and so on. The central point of interest is the Chapel of the Tomb itself. It is only six feet by six. The Tomb itself is covered with marble. Forty lamps constantly burning are hung from the roof, and these lamps are carefully divided among the different Christian bodies in proportion to their numbers. A priest is always standing in silent prayer beside the tomb. All the day long devout pilgrims are passing in and out of the Chapel of the Sepulcher."

AN ESSENTIAL TO GENUINE CONVERSION.

TO one who has never heard the Gospel of Jesus Christ, but is living in full harmony with the moral and spiritual light received, says the *New York Christian Advocate*, it is necessary only that he should hear the Gospel preached, believe that it came from God, and accept it. The new light, together with the infusion of the Holy Ghost, would qualify him as quickly as it did Cornelius to enter upon an active Christian life. The editor continues:

"But before one who, having heard the Gospel, recognized it to be from God, and spent a single day in sin, can take one step, he must be convinced of sin. The first work of the Holy Spirit is to convince of sin. Without this there is no basis for repentance, much less for faith. The mind and will may make every effort possible, ponder the writings of the wisest teachers, listen to the sermons of the most spiritual preachers, pore over the Bible itself; yet to introduce into the soul the faith which is counted unto one for righteousness, the faith that overcometh the world, the faith that *saves*, all would be powerless, without repentance; and repentance is impossible without conviction of sin. Conviction of sin is the most unpleasant sensation a human being ever experienced. It breaks down self-conceit, it destroys self-trust, it is misery.

"Even a child that has been conscious of a single wrong act must have conviction of sin, and it must be strong enough to make repentance a setting of the whole mind against sin, and not a mere determination not to do that one thing again. Every so-called conversion not preceded by self-condemnation, as a positive, painful experience, is spurious. Whether the person will be driven almost wild by it depends upon his past history, whether his sins have been of an obvious and dreadful character independently of their sinfulness, and upon his temperament and his surroundings."

But there is no efficacy in misery, says the writer. To work a man up into a condition in which he thinks he is going to drop into perdition is not of the least efficiency. It may be of importance to arouse fear in order to draw his attention to religion, but a sense of "the exceeding sinfulness of sin," so that the subject, tho there would be no future punishment, would rejoice with joy unspeakable to be set free from its guilt and power, is the real essence of conviction. To quote again:

"Yet each year less and less is said about sin, and much of what is said lacks that quality which the New Testament calls 'manifestation of the truth commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God.' It is portentous that genuine solemnity has departed from many so-called revivals. The only explanation is, that for the sense of sin has been substituted the ideas that a person must become a Christian some time, that this is a favorable time, and that the way to become such is to comply with the various propositions that are made. The consequence is that two weeks after the special efforts have ceased the convert has nothing to say, can not give account of any special change, is powerless in explaining to others what has taken place, has no testimony to offer that would interest or create an impression of the reality of conversion. It would be far better to preach the

law with solemn strength and yearning love until a few should cry out, 'What must I do to be saved?' than in the absence of it by any means to induce a hundred 'to take the first step.' If ten, or even five, were genuinely convinced of sin, they would pass from death unto life, and each one would be worth more than a host without it in arousing others. There is but one theory of conversion to be found in the Bible. It is that of wounding to heal, killing to make alive."

STUDY OF BIBLE HISTORY IN GRADED SCHOOLS URGED.

FULLY aware that the subject of study of the Bible in schools is an old and hackneyed one that has been well exploited; that teachers have been dismissed, superintendents removed, and members of school-committees have been elected or defeated upon this single issue, etc., Miss H. W. Poore nevertheless renews argument in favor of adding the Bible to the graded-school course of study. She notes the fact (in *Education*, February) that efforts have been made to give pupils in grammar grades a more general knowledge than heretofore. Realizing that many children never go beyond that grade, school authorities have introduced into the courses of study a treatment of the general and simpler of the principles of branches taught formerly only in the high-schools, such as physiology, bookkeeping, botany, physics, algebra, and Latin. So she enters a plea for the Bible, but purely from a secular standpoint, believing that it ought to be the function of every public school to give children a knowledge of the book in that light. She says:

"It is a fact greatly to be deplored that there is not only among young people, but in society in general, great ignorance of the historical facts of the Bible. Children will repeat whole poems by our more common writers, who can not say as many verses from the Scriptures. Young ladies will glibly discuss Browning or Spencer, who can not repeat one of the Beatitudes. Not many months ago I heard a class in physical geography recite upon the subject of volcanoes, and, in course of the recitation, mention was made of Mt. Ararat. The teacher asked for any further information as to this mountain, and but four of twenty-five indicated by any expression that they had ever heard of it before, yet Mt. Ætna was as familiar to them as the mountain that they could see from the class-room window.

"We insist that our children be taught the history of our own country, and we are almost as persistent regarding that of England. We want them to know the stories of Grecian and Roman history, yet the curriculum that includes any study of the Hebrews is rare indeed. Children love to hear and tell the story of Sir Walter Raleigh and the Virgin Queen, they get enthusiastic over the tale of General Putnam and the wolf, and that of the brave Horatius. Is not the account of Joseph just as interesting, and was not David as brave as Horatius? No book is so common—every one does, or, at least, may possess one; and yet there is this painful ignorance regarding it. Truly, in the midst of riches we are poor."

Miss Poore does not think it necessary to teach from the book itself, as there are many good histories written for children of all ages, and many that are absolutely unsectarian. She even thinks it better in many cases to use a history, as a study of the book directly might often lead to doctrinal discussion, which should be eschewed entirely. She says further:

"One of the strongest arguments in favor of a study of this work seems to me to be the usefulness of a knowledge of its stories in the study of English. There are few writers who do not show a knowledge of its pages and use that knowledge to beautify and strengthen their own works, and in many cases writers have copied verbatim. Now as English is, or should be, taught four years in the high schools, this study can but be not only a valuable preparation for the high-school, but an indispensable one. Milton can not be read or taught intelligently without knowledge of the Scriptures. Scott loves to allude to King Richard, the 'unshorn Samson of the isle.' Shakespeare says, 'A Daniel come to judgment;' and innumerable are such allusions that are meaningless without an understanding of their origin."

MOURNING CUSTOMS IN MODERN PALESTINE.

BETHLEHEM, of Judea, boasts of a Protestant quarterly, called the *Evangelische Blätter*. In a recent issue there appeared an article by the daughter of Dr. Schick, the famous architect of Jerusalem. Renan once spoke of Palestine as "the fifth Gospel," having reference to the customs and character of its people as a commentary on the Scriptures. Dr. Schick's daughter, who was born in Jerusalem and has lived there all her life, writes of the mourning customs prevalent to-day among the Christianized Arabs of Palestine. We summarize her description as follows:

At each death the women begin a peculiar lamentation, by which the entire village is informed that a death has taken place. At once the relatives come in their best clothes and join in with the lamentation. The women nearest connected with the departed rend their clothes, *i.e.*, the upper garment, which is in the shape of a shirt and is held by means of a girdle around the waist. This garment they seize at the opening in front of the chest and tear it downward; and the deeper the grief the larger will be the rent. This is afterward stitched together, but in such a way as to show the seam on the outside. Then these mourners put on their best garments, uncover their heads, which at all other times are covered, tear out their hair, strike their faces, scratch their countenances, beat their breasts, and many smear soot over their faces. Occasionally it happens that men too give vent to the violence of grief by tearing their clothing and pulling out their beards. That these manifestations of grief are from great antiquity we can see from the book of Job, written probably 1,500 years before Christ. When Job's three comforters came to him, they too weep and lament, and tear their garments, and strew dust upon their heads, and sat with him seven days and seven nights upon the ground without speaking (Job ii. 11). When David, according to 2 Sam. xviii. 33, received the news that his son was dead, he went into his room and wept. His grief was so great that those without heard him (2 Sam. xix. 2-4).

On the following day the body is carried into the church. While this is being done a number of women keep up a kind of a dance outside of the church, while they lament and moan with their hair in disheveled state. The same thing is done at the grave. It is peculiar that the Arabs are so anxious to have their dead buried in the tomb of their ancestors, and this prevails to such an extent that many families can remember that their great-grandfather and all his descendants were put into the same grave. In case a person dies at a distance from his native village his body is brought home for burial. This reminds us of Jacob and his last request made to Joseph, to bury him with his fathers (Gen. xlvii. 30 and l. 5-7). On the next morning very early certain women go to the grave to weep over the dead, as was done by the women on the morning of Easter (Luke xxiv. 1). After they have returned to their homes and have attended to their daily duties, they go to an open place, which is in many cases a threshing-place, while the men are invited into the house of some friend. In these threshing-places the women sing funeral songs and repeat their lamentations, in which the virtues of the departed are extolled. Every family of standing in the village brings some freshly baked bread (Jer. xvi. 7), together with some dessert, such as lard, fried eggs, honey, olives, etc., for the women lamenting at the threshing-places, where too women from other villages have gathered for the same purposes. These things are brought to the mourners as food, and after eating, all present take part in this official mourning for the dead. The men too come bringing a sheep, which is killed for the benefit of the family and the mourners. This reminds us of the official mourning of seventy days for Jacob and of forty days for Moses. At the present time it is the custom to keep up the lamentation for two or three weeks, during which time the participants in the ordeal change from day to day. The women from the neighboring villages spend at least one night in this mourning-place, while some remain from three to seven days. On the third, ninth, and fortieth days special services take place at the graves, on which occasion the minister blesses the food which has been brought by relatives. This is repeated after six months and on the first anniversary of the death. The whole is a modern reproduction of what we read in Gen. xxxv. 8; l. 10, and elsewhere in the Old

Testament. In the New Testament we read that Jesus had to put an end to the tumult at the death-bed of the daughter of Jairus (*cf.*, on the whole, Ezek. xxiv. 16-24). It is apparent from the above that the Christians in Palestine have substantially the same funeral customs as observed by the people of the country from the earliest age.

HOW BROWNING MADE A CHRISTIAN.

DR. EDWARD BERDOE, the well-known authority on Browning, tells in the preface of his new book, "Browning and the Christian Faith," how a study of the work of the poet led him from Agnosticism back to Christianity. Twenty years ago, after a long course of reading the works of agnostic teachers, Dr. Berdoe ceased to believe in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. He no longer believed in the God of the Bible, and did not think that any conception of the Supreme Power presented to the mind in any of the religious systems was supported by sufficient evidence to satisfy a scientific thinker. On the whole, such fragments of Buddhism as he had been able to appreciate seemed to be more satisfactory than anything else in the way of religious teaching. Dr. Berdoe goes on to tell that it was his good fortune one day to hear a lecture by Mr. Moncure D. Conway on Browning's "Sordello." Up to that time he had read little of the poet, but on the following day he purchased a set of Browning's works. He says:

"The first poem I read was 'Saul.' I soon recognized that I was in the grasp of a strong hand, and as I continued to read 'Paracelsus,' 'Men and Women,' and 'A Death in the Desert' the feeling came over me that in Browning I had found my religious teacher, one who could put me right on a hundred points which had troubled my mind for many years, and which had ultimately caused me to abandon the Christian religion. I joined the Browning Society, and in the discussions which followed the reading of the papers I found the opportunity of having my doubts resolved, not by theological arguments, but by those suggested by Browning as 'solving for me all questions in the earth and out of it.' By slow and painful steps I found my way back to the faith I had forsaken."

Roman Catholic Praise of Christian Endeavorers.—Some cordial words of commendation of the Christian Endeavor Society are uttered by *The Catholic Review*, New York, which wishes that it could transfer a little of the Endeavorers' "enthusiasm and intense zeal and devotion to the tepid, half-hearted portion of our own people who are mere nominal Catholics." Among other things this paper says: "Now, we maintain that there is no use in pooh-poohing, much less in ridiculing this grand moral movement. Their aim and their motives are good. Of course, like all such movements it is composed of mixed elements, good, bad, and indifferent. What the outcome will be who can predict? As Catholics we know perfectly well where the grand defect—the really weak point lies—the want of a definite, fixed faith and a recognized spiritual authority. No doubt there will be parties, cliques, and cabals, and eventually they may all split up and the energies of the society be dissipated by the ambition of interested and selfish leaders. But for the present they seem to be doing a good work. Any organization of earnest zealous Christian people who aim at stemming the tide of corruption, purifying politics, elevating the moral tone of communities, and encouraging a more decided type of Christian citizenship certainly is not to be despised. We may well say with the Apostle: 'But what then? So that by all means, whether by occasion or by truth Christ be preached; in this also I rejoice, yea, and will rejoice.' Nor need we be ashamed to emulate their zeal, their enterprise, and their aggressive devotion in laboring for the good of their fellow men."

A Hopeful View of Church Union.—"Fundamental to any possibility of church union is the existence of a tolerant theology. As long as Christians feel that their conscience and their religion demands that they be illiberal and intolerant in holding their theological ideas there is no possibility of any draw-

ing together of God's people. The greater hope of approaching unity which is abroad to-day is most intimately connected with the broader spirit in the theological thinking which is growing to-day. As men grow in consideration for one another's views they grow in possible cooperation. We used to think that it would be almost wicked to let a Calvinist preach in an Arminian pulpit; it was giving consent unto falsehood. In learning toleration of one another's opinions, we have made possible cooperation in one another's labors. A perception of the freer spirit of thinking abroad in our churches is the reason for the hopeful spirit of prophecy in the matter of church union which dwells in many hearts and is voiced by many pulpits. As long as our churches remained narrow they were necessarily bound to continue isolated one from the other; as we broaden we come together. Indeed, to-day there is evidence that the liberal portion of each sect is prepared to come together. I doubt if it would take long for the liberal Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, and Baptists to get up their system of federation; at heart they are already one. In that spirit, therefore, which is the constantly and necessarily growing spirit in our churches, the tolerant liberal mind and heart in that is a genuine day-star in this matter. It is a brightening prophecy of what is to be."—*The Church Union (Evangelical)*.

Religious Indulgence in India.—The London Missionary Society, or at least some of its missionaries, attributes much of the success attending the work of the Salvation Army in India to the fact that it does not administer either baptism or the Lord's Supper. In that country a man or woman may attend any meeting, and as many of them as they please, but so long as they do not submit to baptism their *caste* is not broken, and they therefore do not encounter the persecution which befalls those who make a formal profession of Christianity. Whether the Army is wise in disregarding the ordinances of religion, we do not feel called upon to decide, but in so doing they are merely following in the steps of George Fox and his successors. Yet, in view of the unavoidable hardship which is sometimes involved in requiring a polygamist convert to forsake all but his first wife, we are disposed to query whether the ordinary rule should be invariably adhered to. With the growth and development of missionary work, it may be necessary to make exceptions and modifications to the social usages which are inseparable from European Christianity. The matter is important."—*The Episcopal Recorder*.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE subject of "The Derivation of the Ethics of Buddhism" was discussed at the first meeting for the new year of the Victoria Institute of London. A careful examination of the Buddhist writings and of the Old Testament show that every valuable modern precept inculcated by Buddha and his followers was freely taught by Moses and the prophets centuries before Buddha existed. The ethics of Buddhism were evidently derived from those nations with whom the inhabitants of India had commercial and other relations, including the Jewish, which was in its greatest prosperity 500 years before Buddha is said to have existed.

A PASTORAL letter on gambling was read from pulpits of the Presbyterian Church of England the last Sunday in January. It was issued in the name and by the authority of the Synod, and in addition to the signature of Dr. J. Monro Gibson, who drew it up, it was signed by Rev. Richard Leich, M.A., Moderator, Rev. Wm. McCaw, D.D., and Rev. W. M. McPhail, M.A.

The Christian Advocate has this to say of freethinkers: "It was the saying of a great man respected alike for his moral character and intellect that 'freethinkers are rarely close-thinkers.' It has been said also by some hot-headed debater that all 'freethinkers' are ready to make and propagate a falsehood against Christianity."

The Lutheran Observer "takes pleasure" in stating that the Hon. G. L. Wellington, the Senator-elect from Maryland, is a Lutheran of the General Synod type. "He is a member," it says, "of our German church in Cumberland. For years he was the Sunday-school superintendent, and also a member of the council."

EXTENSIVE preparations are now being made in Washington, D. C., to entertain the great Christian Endeavor convention next July. A resolution has already been introduced into the Senate to grant the use of the White Lot and Monument grounds.

The Christian Observer, of Louisville, publishes each year a list of the boys and girls throughout the congregations of the Presbyterian Church, South, who commit and recite Bible verses and the Shorter Catechism. The list for 1895 has just appeared containing nearly 1,800 names.

It is said that Japanese Buddhists are imitating Christians in organized efforts to extend their religion. They have started Young People's Societies of Buddhist Endeavor, Young Men's Buddhist Associations, etc.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

AUSTRIA'S INTEREST IN THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE European power least often mentioned in newspaper polemics relating to the Eastern question is probably the one which has the greatest interests at stake—Austria-Hungary, the dual monarchy. This silence with regard to Austria's views has become more marked since Hungarian influence has preponderated in the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy. The proud Hungarian nobles who direct the destinies of their country are not easy of access to newspaper correspondents. News-gathering for English and American papers is still further obstructed by the fact that the Hungarians, proud of the rapid progress which they have made of late, and which is shown by the aspect of their capital—to-day one of the most progressive cities in the world—pay less attention to foreign languages than formerly, and expect foreigners who wish to know something about them to address them in Hungarian. It is only in their relations with their natural allies, the Germans, that the Hungarians relax somewhat. This has led Graf (Earl) Bethlen to address a communication to the *Zukunft*, Berlin, in which he explains the position of Austria-Hungary with regard to the Turkish troubles. He claims that the frustration of Russia's ambitious plans is mainly due to the attitude of the Dual Monarchy. We condense his remarks as follows.

In Hungary the Government and the people are convinced that the solution of the Eastern question is closely bound up with the future development of the Hungarian state. However much the Opposition may wish to harass the Government, in all foreign affairs the Hungarians are united. That is why Graf Apponyi, the leader of the Conservatives, who are now in the Opposition, offered to let all internal difficulties cease, altho he did so under pretense of inaugurating a new era with the millennium celebrations, when Hungarians called to mind that a thousand years have passed since they united themselves into one strong nation. Apponyi is of opinion that every means must be made use of to preserve the *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula, and Premier Banffy and his Liberals agree with him. Twice, since the arrangement came into force by which Hungary and Austria became independent monarchies with a common ruler, have the political parties in Hungary united to prevent a development of the Eastern question through which Hungary would be the loser. When Beust, Austria-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1867, endeavored to push the country into a war with Prussia and her then ally, Russia, the Hungarians interposed. Their leaders, Andrassy and Tisza, managed to allay the storm of animosity which Beust was raising against Prussia among the Hungarians; a difficult task, if we remember that Russia is not popular in Hungary. The Hungarians convinced the Emperor that neutrality against Prussia was his best policy, and the victories of the Germans in 1870-71 proved the justice of their views to such an extent that Beust's position became untenable. The Emperor saw that Austria's influence in German affairs could not be regained, and that Austria must assert herself as a leading power in the Balkan peninsula. *Nolens volens* Hungary then became the leading partner in the foreign relations of the dual monarchy, for the future development of the Emperor's position could only become successful by following the line laid down by the ancient Hungarian kings in their foreign policy. Graf Andrassy, acting in the interest of Hungary, is mainly responsible for the fact that the Russian army was not allowed to occupy Constantinople. Andrassy instructed the Austrian Ambassador in London that "Austria-Hungary could not possibly, under any circumstances, consent that Russia should possess herself of Constantinople," and, again, that "permission to occupy Constantinople temporarily has never been granted." Andrassy had much trouble in frustrating the aims of a strong military party in Vienna, who wished to bring about a partition of the Balkans between Austria-Hungary and Russia. This partitioning, in which Austria-Hungary was to receive Serbia, Macedonia, and Bosnia, would have been disadvantageous to her, and Andrassy managed to

satisfy the public when he obtained the occupation of Herzegovina and Bosnia. It seems that Graf Goluchowski will now continue Andrassy's policy. His task is much easier. France is once more a leading power, and the balance of power is better adjusted in Europe.

The writer ends with the declaration that the Hungarians do not complain of the manner in which the foreign affairs of the dual monarchy are at present administered. The Emperor takes care that Hungary should be consulted in the person of her Premier. The Emperor, nevertheless, retains the power to reject advice from his Minister, and with this the Hungarians are satisfied, for they believe that their affairs can not be in better hands than in those of a monarch like Emperor Francis Joseph, who understands well the restrictions which constitutional government opposes to autocratic rule.—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL FRANCE SUPPORT ENGLAND?

PUNCH, the ancient "London Charivari," recently had a cartoon in which Mr. John Bull is represented as making sheep's eyes at La Belle France, while that young lady suddenly discovers that the stout gentleman in top-boots is "not so bad-looking after all." The cartoon pictured the supposed *rapprochement* between France and England from an English point of view. On-lookers have been unable to discover that Mlle. Gallia has given her neighbor cause to hope for an alliance. The practical *pay-sanne* is not satisfied with the terms offered. The British terms may be summarized in the words of *The St. James's Gazette*: "We could well afford to allow France to regain Alsace-Lorraine;" and the same paper hopes that France will see how much more important the Alsace-Lorraine question is than the Egyptian question. The outcome of a British-French alliance, as the British press picture it, is given in the shortest possible sentence by the Parisian correspondent of *The Week*, Toronto, who says:

"The English, whose historical strategy is to anticipate attacks, could well help to restore Alsace to France; Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark; liberating Southern from Northern Germany; knocking the Germany navy into a cocked hat, and appropriating her new-born colonies while killing her unfair commerce."

But France will not even hear of closer relations with Great Britain unless Egypt is evacuated. Louis Joubert writes in the *Correspondant*, Paris:

"England's prestige has suffered rude shocks for some time past. The part she played in the Far East has aroused suspicion against her. It is quite certain that she had a hand in the Armenian troubles, which gave the Turks a pretext to throw themselves upon the Christians and to commit the most abominable cruelties. President Cleveland's message was another blow to British pride, and the message of the German Emperor to President Krüger continues the series. All this can not but give satisfaction to Frenchmen who remember the attitude of England in the war of 1870."

M. Joubert thinks it is now time to inquire "How about Egypt?" Frenchmen will never forget that they were actuated by principles of honor and justice when they refused to join England in the occupation of Egypt. Francis Charmes writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*:

"There is not the slightest reason why France should meddle in this struggle between Germany and England. Our sympathies, as indeed the sympathies of all Europe, are on the side of those little Boers who have so valiantly and successfully defended their liberty. We may, of course, have greater interest in the matter by and by. But at present we are not willing to take sides with either power. We can view the whole question from a most practical point."

The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"They talk of an *entente cordiale* between this country and England, but we can not discover that there is more than a very

platonic movement. No doubt, there is a greater amount of attention paid to our wishes on the other side of the Channel, but the main question still remains unsolved. They are beginning to talk about us. They even talk about Egypt. By and by they will talk of the terms they can offer us."

The Moscow *Viedomosti*, the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, and the *Novoye Vremya* all declare most emphatically that England's friendship is not wanted in St. Petersburg and Paris. The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Vienna, believes that England has missed the right moment for conciliating France, and thinks that the mistake can never be made good.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NO HELP FOR ARMENIA.

THE British Blue Books on the Armenian atrocities have at last been published. The report corroborates the statements of the press that horrible cruelties have been committed by the Turks, but the number of victims is said to be much exaggerated. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the report was kept back until excitement had subsided in England. The whole British press nevertheless denounces the Sultan in the strongest terms; and with this "moral support" Great Britain has done everything she can at present do for the Armenians. The British Premier has openly declared that he can do nothing, as the powers will not join him in liberating the Armenians, or in forcing the Sultan to bring about adequate reform. This retrograde step on the part of the British Government is received with mixed feelings in England. On the whole, however, *The Standard*, London, may be said to express the prevailing opinion, when it says:

"England can not act alone. What, then, is the future to be? Lord Salisbury—speaking with diffidence and yet with certainty—affirms that none of the great European powers wishes to occupy the tract which has been the scene of prolonged misery. There is only one influence, one power there; and, bad as things are, they would become a thousandfold worse if the Sultan's prestige were destroyed. With patience the ferment will subside. Present indications are reassuring. Massacres have ceased, and regular troops are arriving in the disturbed regions. In this lies the hope, such as it is, of tranquillity and of respite for the survivors of the slain. 'It is,' remarked Lord Salisbury, with pregnant brevity, 'the only way out.' Let us hope that it is truly a door of deliverance."

In Germany the acknowledgment that England can not settle the Turkish question by going to war is received with much sarcasm. The Germans have thrown off all reserve and acknowledge themselves as the enemies of England. Bismarck, who never liked England, declares that the island empire is a very harmless concern. At least, the following caustic article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* is credited to him:

"The time is past when England was respected as a power able to make war. Not even in Constantinople would the news of a landing of British troops make a lasting impression, and, as regards the power of the British fleet, England will think twice before using it, as all her possessions in other parts would be in danger. No, England will not attack any one; she will be very grateful if nobody attacks her, and if her possessions are not pared down. England has not, like Germany, the power to command peace, and if she had this power it would be used, most likely, to disturb peace. But at pres-

ent her love for peace is genuine, very genuine, because she can not go to war. Lord Salisbury's conclusion that the best way is to calmly let the Sultan alone is in absolute harmony with the advice we considered best from the beginning of the treatment of the Armenian question."

In Austria-Hungary, where the possibility of a general European war over the Sultan's possessions has been a nightmare to both Government and people, the news that England has relinquished the idea of forcing the Sultan to terms causes much relief. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says that: "Only a very strong nation can afford to announce that the power of its arm has a limit," and the *Nemzet*, Budapesth, says:

"Lord Salisbury's announcement must produce an excellent impression everywhere. It will remove the wrong conviction that England seeks to destroy the Ottoman Empire rather than to consolidate it. The illusion that England stands isolated will be scattered. The bond between the powers and Great Britain is as firm as international interests require it to be."

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Francis de Pressen   reminds his readers that Bismarck said of Salisbury "*Il est un roseau, peint en barre de fer*" (He is a lath painted to look like a rod of iron), and claims that the British Premier is not strong enough to cope with the Eastern question. If the "European Concert" had a man like Emperor William at its head, some good results might be expected. The *Handelsblad* thinks this unjust, and points to the difficulties with which Lord Salisbury has to cope, altho, for once, the British Premier showed less caution than he himself advised. The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"According to Lord Salisbury, Great Britain has no special obligation to fulfil in Armenia, and her good-will has been paralyzed by the European concert. A good deal might be said on this somewhat summary and one-sided fashion of writing diplomatic history. It is, nevertheless, a matter of congratulation for Armenia in particular and humanity in general, for the Ottoman Empire and for the interests of peace, that the Cabinet of St. James has recovered its traditional self-possession and moderation. It was right to reprove the imprudence and intermeddling of philanthropists who proclaim that Great Britain is strong enough to reduce five or six sultans. Only, does not the Premier fall into the same error when he proclaims that the British Empire can, as long as it is united, defy the whole world?"

What will become of the Zeitoun insurgents, nobody knows. Their only hope lies in the fact that Turkey is anxious to restore quiet, and may waive her claim of getting possession of the Zeitoun leaders. In many European countries there is a tendency to belittle the Armenian outrages, and to make it appear that the powers have enough influence over the Sultan to insure the safety of orderly Christians. Witness our cartoon from the *Papagallo*. The *Riforma*, Rome, says:

"There is abundant proof that the Armenians are not united in their demands for independence, and the fact that Bishop Shishmanian of Erzeroum has been exiled to Jerusalem adds to this proof. The Armenians are divided into two parties. The majority are willing to await patiently the time when Turkey shall carry the promised reforms into effect. They do not ask the powers to interfere, and do their best to restore order. The other party is anxious to create new difficulties, in the hope that Europe will at last actively interfere. Most of these revolutionists are very determined men, and willing



ARMENIA:—"It seems these fellows are making fun of me!"—*Il Papagallo*.

to risk their lives to gain their end. These men can not convince themselves that Europe will not enter into universal war for the sake of Armenia. Bishop Shishmanian belongs to this party. The Moderates did not approve of his behavior, and asked the Patriarch to depose him. He resisted, but was arrested by order of the Sultan."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

EVERY year, when the German Reichstag meets to discuss the Budget, the world is given a harrowing picture of the disunion rampant among the members of the German Parliament, for the Budget debates are generally used by every one of the many parties into which the Germans are split to air their grievances. Of late years, however, the speakers have lost much of their former quarrelsome spirit. Bismarck's caustic remarks are missed; Windhorst, the great leader of the Catholics, is dead; Benningsen, the polished representative of the National Liberals—the "Gentlemen's Party," as an Englishman recently called it—has retired; Eugen Richter, the Radical, remains, but his party has shrunk to almost nothing; Bebel, the Socialist, is as violent as ever, but his party has become too strong to be influenced by mere rhetoric. The German Parliament is settling down into a debating club, in which little opposition is offered to the Government. This is aptly illustrated by a *résumé* of the last session by the *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, a journal of moderately Liberal tendencies, and a paper which is extensively read throughout Germany. It sums up the speeches made in December, 1895, as follows:

"If we remember how much explosive matter has been stored up in the hearts of the party leaders, and if we compare our Parliamentary session with those of other countries, we must acknowledge that the session passed smoothly enough. Herr Richter, the champion Budget orator, spoke with great moderation, as his opponents acknowledge. The anti-Semites only nudged the Jews; the complaints of the Agrarians were uttered with becoming modesty, and Herr v. Kardorff, for the first time in years, made a speech in which there was not a word of bimetallism. Even Bebel has been influenced by this mild atmosphere of the House. True, he spoke for hours, and his speech was one continual flow of hatred, contempt, and bitterness, but his words do not seem to have had power to rouse the House to stormy replies. The members listened quietly and allowed the Speaker to interfere unaided. Nobody thought it worth while to refute Bebel's Socialistic tenets, altho it is easy to do so and pays for the trouble. That the Minister of War made a short reply was better than nothing. But it would have been still better if the House had done so. It is very rare that one has to deplore such a dearth of Parliamentary orations."

THE EUROPEAN PRESS ON RECENT SPEECH MAKING IN ENGLAND.

THE *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, recently complained that "it is difficult to obtain a true sketch of public opinion in Europe, unless one waits until the mails arrive. The press agencies employed by most American papers have their headquarters in London, and view everything through British spectacles. For the rest we are dependent upon special cablegrams of doubtful value." The truth of this assertion is demonstrated by the arrival of the latest Continental papers with comments upon recent speeches in England. Cable comments convey the impression that France is favoring England, that the German press has become conciliatory, and that the world in general is much impressed with the power of England as shown in her readiness to arm. The speeches of British statesmen receive much attention just now, but they are not admired. Mr. Balfour's Manchester speech, in which he declared that England was never better armed than now, was received with ridicule on the Continent. The speech from the throne presents a very careful piece of work

in which as little as possible has been said. Much dissatisfaction has been caused by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury. The former, at the dinner to the newly appointed Governor of Queensland, remarked that England alone was able to establish and maintain colonies, the colony of Queensland itself being three times the size of Germany. England, therefore, is secure in her own resources. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, asks if Mr. Chamberlain wishes to imply that other nations have no right to aspire to the acquisition of foreign territory. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, reminds the Minister that Queensland is also five times larger than Great Britain, and ends with the assertion that "Germany intends to maintain a position of equality to England tho her territorial expansion is not as great, and she does not rule over hundreds of millions of natives—most of which are dissatisfied enough." The *Kieler Zeitung* thinks this speech is a hint that Englishmen will not respect any nation whose government does not take away other people's property as England has done, and hopes *The Standard's* suggestion to imitate England's example will be acted upon.

Lord Salisbury's address to the Non-conformist Unionist Association was received still less graciously abroad. The Premier compared Ireland and the Transvaal, and remarked that the latter country showed what Orangemen would suffer under Home Rule. He acknowledged the Monroe doctrine, declared that England's power was insufficient to cope with the Armenian question single-handed, spoke of England's love of peace, and ended by saying that the British Empire had nothing to fear, as all Britons were united in warding off foreign enemies. The Continental press expected to hear a distinct disapproval of Dr. Jameson's raid. Lord Salisbury's speech seems to them a partial admission that Jameson is admired as much by the British Government as by the people. The *Journal des Debats*, Paris, says:

"What does the Premier mean by talking in this way? Why does he not come out with the truth? He ought to have declared straightway that he regards the Transvaal as a British possession, as a part of the British Empire to which temporarily a kind of self-government had been granted."

The *Temps*, Paris, thinks it almost incredible that a British Premier should act in this way. It continues:

"His declarations bear the marks of the most partial Chauvinism; the demands he makes upon a friendly state—the Transvaal—are very queer; he is so silent on the misdeeds of the invaders and the rebels that we can hardly believe our eyes."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says it has been unable to discover a single paper, outside of England, willing to uphold Lord Salisbury. The *Independance Belge* thinks the Premier seems to indicate that the Transvaal will shortly be annexed. The German papers hold similar views. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says the British Lion is "wagging his tail to the United States," and regards Lord Salisbury's reference to the Transvaal as decidedly humorous. That paper says:

"That the Boers owe their independence to British magnanimity, and not to their victories, will be new to most people. That England is the 'mother country' of the Transvaal is also new. To compare the Transvaal with Ireland sounds rather ominous, for the Transvaal is not a British possession with home rule, but an independent state."

The *Vossische Zeitung* calls Lord Salisbury's speech a "jesuitical monstrosity against which no protest is too strong." The paper flatly denies that Great Britain has suzerain rights in the Transvaal, and thinks the English Premier may just as well speak of the United States as a British colony with home rule government, but, "in dealing with the Great Transatlantic Republic he assumes a very different manner." As the *Vossische Zeitung* occupies a place in German journalism not unsimilar to the standing of *The Times* in England, its utterances are very significant. It has become more and more inimical to England

of late, professing to answer the British press in what it considers the British mode of argument. The following may serve as an illustration:

"This English lecturing is getting very tiresome. We can not and will not learn anything from England on questions of colonial policy; least of all do we wish to acquire her brutal want of consideration toward foreign nations. If we make mistakes of which our administrators may be ashamed, they bring their punishment with them. Such wretched speeches as have recently been delivered by present and former Ministers would not be possible in Germany. With us a statesman makes himself acquainted with the subject on which he is to speak, and does not utter groundless accusations, as Lord Salisbury has done. If a Minister does not understand a question, he must go by the reports of his consuls and ambassadors. Recent speech-making in England proves that a man may hold office without the necessary common-sense to fulfil its duties."

The *Echo*, Berlin, a very moderate paper, which, as its name implies, says nothing that is not in accordance with the trend of public opinion, expresses itself as follows:

"The British press is anxious to convey the impression that England has inflicted a moral defeat upon Germany. The sooner the English understand that Germany will not allow any interference with the independence of the Transvaal, the better. If the British Government respects the rights of the South African Republic, well and good. The Kaiser's telegram was pointed against Jameson's raid, not against England. But if the shoe fits the British Ministry, the Germans have no reason to be dissatisfied. It will prove that official England is identified with the house-breaking policy of the speculators on the Exchange and with the filibusters, and has, therefore, suffered a well-merited defeat."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

CONSIDERABLE significance is attached in Europe to the chartering by the Russian Government of a great Russo-Chinese bank. Politically and industrially, important consequences are expected to flow from this institution. In an editorial in the Moscow *Viedomosti*, the following details are given in regard to the powers and extraordinary privileges of the bank:

"In China and other governments in Eastern Asia, the bank, in addition to all ordinary functions, is permitted to perform operations which are generally outside the scope of credit institutions. Thus, for instance, the bank, within the confines of the Chinese Empire, is authorized to receive taxes as an agent of the Government and to enter into certain relations with the local sub-treasury. It is allowed to coin money with the permission of the Chinese Government. It may obtain concessions for the building and operation of railroads in China, and for the building and maintenance of telegraph lines. Above all, the bank is accorded the high privilege of issuing circulating notes expressed in dollars, pounds sterling, and thalers, and other units to the amount of its paid-up and reserved capital. In a word, the bank may be regarded as the central banking reservoir of China, possessing most extraordinary powers.

"Within the boundaries of Russia the bank may undertake all ordinary operations involving short-time obligations, and, in addition, engage in transportation of products by land or water. The charter further says that, apart from the express powers granted, the branches to be organized in Vladivostok and other cities of Eastern Siberia will be allowed to extend the sphere of their activity, the Ministry of Finance prescribing and defining such new powers simultaneously with the authorization of the opening of new branches. The only important restrictions imposed upon the bank by its charter are these: it must not buy its own stock or accept such stock as collateral for loans; and its business transactions (purchase of goods and their transportation, acceptance of goods as security for loans, etc.) must be based on operations having direct connection with the industrial activities of Eastern Asia.

"It is clear that, in extending to the Russo-Chinese Bank such unprecedented privileges, the Russian Government had in view the attainment of a twofold purpose: in the first place, it wished

to revive and encourage the commercial development of our own Eastern possessions; secondly, it wished to improve and enlarge the commercial relations between Russia and China. In spite of the immensity and variety of its natural resources, the Far East has been impeded in its industrial progress by the scarcity of available capital and proper agencies. Our commerce with China, too, is hampered by lack of capital and exchange facilities. The new bank will have to develop a vast territory which has been suffering from want of capital.

"We may observe that the time for organizing such a great bank could hardly have been more wisely and successfully chosen. Up till lately China has been jealous and distrustful of foreigners, and disinclined to enter into any dealings with them. The crushing defeat she sustained in the war with Japan impressed her with the necessity of making a radical change in her policy and of cultivating relations with civilized nations instead of seeking isolation—particularly with such nations as do not exploit the weakness of inferiors and are anxious not to take improper advantages, but to do business under the plan of reciprocal benefits. China realizes what great services Russia rendered her in checking, with one authoritative word, the extravagant demands of the aggressive conqueror, at the time when Japan had the secret support of England. Very naturally, then, in seeking nearer relations with us, China, by way of showing her gratitude, confers upon us privileges which the other governments could not obtain. It can not be doubted that the Russo-Chinese bank, organized under conditions so promising and auspicious, will do a great deal toward extending our commercial relations with China."

The *Viedomosti* goes on to say that many fear that the bank will subordinate national to personal interests and enter upon speculative enterprises which, however profitable to itself, would be of no benefit to Russia. It points out, however, that certain provisions in the charter give the Russian Government full control in the premises. A number of important operations, such as negotiating public loans, must be specially sanctioned by the Russian Minister of Finance. It can not buy goods or commercial paper in China to an amount exceeding one fourth of the reserve. Thus Russia has adequate means of preventing operations that are inconsonant with her national interests.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Times* quotes some statistics with regard to the Germans living in England. They number 53,591, but the paper thinks that there must be nearly as many naturalized Englishmen of German birth. Sixty per cent. are males. Among them are over 5,000 servants, nearly 3,000 sailors, 2,489 bakers, 2,340 tailors, 1,981 teachers, 1,309 butchers, 1,966 clerks, 1,198 musicians. Sixteen thousand English, exclusive of naturalized Germans of English birth, live in Germany. The percentage of males and females is reversed, over two thirds of the English in Germany being women.

THERE has been a rumor that Germany intends to enforce the payment of debts owing by Venezuela to German citizens by a naval demonstration. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* denies this statement on the following grounds: 1. There is no debt owing for an extraordinary length of time, as things go in South America. 2. Venezuela does not deny the debts, but asks to be given time to find the necessary money. 3. Venezuela is well able to pay all she owes, if not pressed too hard. 4. Venezuela must be forgiven if, for the time being, she spends all her ready cash in defenses.

THE inhabitants of the villages near the western frontier of Russia are not to be envied. All the rascals who find that the German and Austrian border police make things hot for them settle down on Russian ground. The Cossacks entrusted with the safety of life and property in Russia are not over-intelligent, and their chiefs are not proof against corruption. Whole villages are sometimes pillaged and burned by the robbers, who are always informed of the approach of a strong Cossack force in time to make good their escape.

PEACE reigns again in the Transvaal, a fact hard to believe if we read the English papers. Even *The Times* stoops to base acts to create a bad feeling. Several telegrams having been published in that paper to the effect that the English section of the Uitlanders were oppressed, the Boer Government investigated the matter. The upshot was that such telegrams had not been received for transmission either at Pretoria or Johannesburg, altho *The Times* published the news as coming from these places!

THE Belgian Socialists recently complained that the Minister of the Interior never appoints a Socialist to the office of mayor, which, in Belgium is not elective. The Minister answered that the mayor of a town or city is supposed to preserve order. As the Socialists openly declare that it is their intention to bring about a revolution, he could not, as a public servant, appoint one of their number. He added that it was his custom to appoint men who did not meddle with politics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

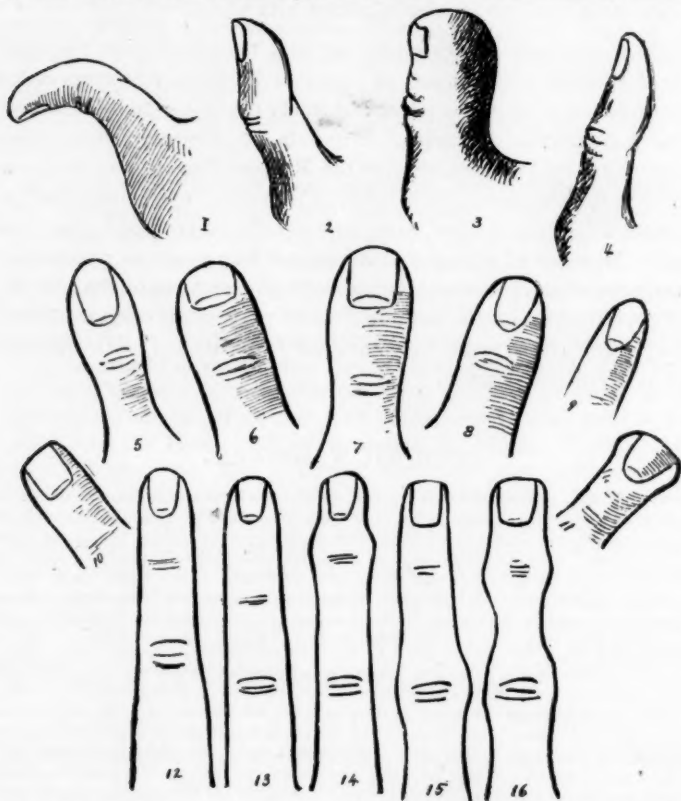
A STUDY IN THUMBS AND FINGERS.

THE following reading of character by thumbs and fingers is given by Prof. Charles Todd Parks in *The Phrenological Journal* for February:

"If you have a large, well-shaped thumb, you will be governed by reason. You will have decision, and ability to hold your feelings in check. If your thumb is small and weak in proportion to the size of your hand, your actions will be guided very largely by your impulses. It is surprising how many traits of character may be accurately read by peculiarities in the fingers and thumbs.

"For instance, take a thumb like Fig. 1. It is very supple and readily bends back to the touch. The owner of such a thumb will have smooth, agreeable manners and methods, but will lack the conscientious stability of the individual with the firmer thumb that can not be bent back. He will be inclined to extravagance in thought and action. He will exaggerate. If the heart line in the palm is well formed and colored he will be generous.

"A thumb like Fig. 2 indicates closeness in money matters. Fig. 3 denotes a coarse, brutal, passionate, stubborn, unreasonable nature. Murderers often have this form of thumb. Fig. 4 indicates a refined, sensitive, and reasonable disposition. Fig. 5, with its waist-like second phalanx, denotes intellectuality, tact,



and finesse. Fig. 6, with nearly straight outlines, would be natural to a person inclined to accomplish his aims by force of action rather than by tact. Any one who has a large first phalanx of the thumb, as shown in Fig. 7, will have a strong will and firm convictions, not easily altered. He will have a strong inclination to bend other people to his way of thinking, and will be ready immediately to take the initiative in any undertaking that interests him.

"The opposite disposition is indicated by a thumb like Fig. 8. Here the small first, or nail, phalanx declares a weak will, a character disposed to rely chiefly upon the opinions of others, and to hesitate too long before acting upon personal conviction. Such thumbs are the natural prey of Fig. 7.

"Now to the subject of fingers. For the sake of convenience these may be divided into three classes, as regards the shape of the tips, and it is by the form of the tips that we determine many of the instincts of the individual.

"Fingers ending like Fig. 9 are intuitive, pleasure-loving, and impressionable. When like Fig. 10, practical, conservative, methodical, and administrative. Like Fig. 11, excessively active

and matter-of-fact. When this form is associated with a firm, elastic hand, the activity will be physical as well as mental.

"Quite often these different forms are found combined upon one pair of hands, in which case the character will be versatile—a 'Jack-of-all-trades,' if the quality of the hand is good enough to insure ability to follow out the natural inclinations. The best interests of such people can only be effectively subserved by finding out and carefully training their strongest talent. They are almost certain to lack continuity, and hence need first of all to concentrate their efforts.

"A marked distinction of character is shown between people with smooth-jointed fingers, like Figs. 12 and 13, who act upon impulse, and those with knotty first joints, like Figs. 14 and 16, who calculate their every move. Fingers like Fig. 14 indicate mental order and criticism; Fig. 15, material order and method; Fig. 16, both mental and material order. The latter signifies a very thoughtful mind. Where the phalanx nearest the palm is full and long, as in Fig. 12, sensuality, a love of luxury and all the good things of life may be inferred. The first or nailed phalanx when longer than the other, as in Fig. 13, tells of large ideality and love of refinement."

UNCLAIMED ESTATES.

ONE of the most hopeless delusions prevalent in the United States, and not confined to the illiterate classes, says Mr. H. Sidney Everett, in the February *Atlantic*, is the belief that there are in Europe estates innumerable and of unlimited value, awaiting rightful heirs and claimants. In the mean time these estates are supposed to be locked up in probate or chancery courts, in the Bank of England and similar institutions, or in the occupancy of fraudulent or wrongful, if innocent, tenants. We quote from Mr. Everett's article the following parts:

"Most of the claimants of these estates are probably ignorant how well founded their claims may be; the idea of their having any claim having been first suggested to them by the advertisements, catalogs, or circulars of fraudulent and unscrupulous claim-agents. The latter sometimes compile a list of names purporting to be those of persons who have been advertised for in proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and otherwise, to claim money and property; also the names of testators in cases in which heirs are not known, and of persons advertised for in respect to unclaimed dividends. The agents also state that on the receipt of one guinea they will search records and documents relating to any name in the list, which in one publication extends over 228 pages, containing four columns of 67 names each, making a grand total of over 60,000 names, after allowing over 1,000 for repetitions, which seem to be numerous. Out of this prodigious number of lost estates and heirs, the agents are sure to attract a goodly number of persons who will forward a guinea on the chance, particularly when it is stated that 'if by any chance a name should not be connected with money or property the fees are at once returned.' The unscrupulous agent not only does not waste any time in investigating the claim after the guinea is received, but from time to time sends in a bill of charges for sums professedly expended in searches and legal proceedings, and pleads delays and obstacles of all kinds in getting possession of the estate sought for. It would be interesting to know how many guinea fees are ever returned. There are doubtless some *bona-fide* cases of claims to estates being brought to trial, tho no successful ones are known.

"The Department of State at Washington and our legations and embassies abroad are inundated with inquiries concerning 'unclaimed estates,' indicating in every case that there is a fraudulent estate agent in the background as prime mover in the matter. In reply to the writers, the Department of State has prepared printed circulars, based on the reports of our diplomatic officials in Europe, exposing the designs of claim-agents, and indicating the proper methods of searching for estates, tho at the same time pointing out the futility of doing so. As far as our officials are aware, after the most careful inquiries, not a single so-called 'unclaimed estate' has ever been found, nor has any occupant of a known estate ever been dispossessed in favor of a new claimant. In some cases where the fraud was palpable, our diplomatic agents have taken measures to have legal proceedings instituted,

and with success, against several fraudulent agents. These have resulted in the closing of the agencies, and the conviction and punishment of the guilty parties."

The Townley estate, which is situated in the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, England, has been for many years in the possession of its rightful owners, and there are no unknown heirs in America or anywhere else to any portion of it, yet American "claimants" of this estate were advertised for and encouraged by a person calling himself Col. James F. Jacquess, with a confederate named Howell Thomas. These two swindlers were finally stopped in their career by the London police. Thomas was convicted of swindling Jacquess, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Jacquess was tried later for conspiring with Thomas to obtain money under false pretenses, was convicted, and sentenced at the Old Bailey, November 29, 1894, to twenty months' imprisonment at hard labor. Colonel Jacquess, at the preliminary hearing in the police court in July, 1894, confessed that he had received from his dupes in America about £10,000 between 1876 and 1885, and that between 1885 and 1894 he had received at least £22,000. We quote again:

"Holland is another country where it is supposed by many Americans that vast estates, from the value of \$12,000,000 down, have been lying unclaimed for the last two hundred years, and that nothing is necessary but to demand them at some probate office. For the last seventeen years the American legation at The Hague has notified claimants, either directly or through the Department of State, that there are no probate courts in Holland, and that wills are generally deposited in the care of the notary who draws them up. He makes a duplicate copy, and enters the title and subject-matter under a number in his register, which is examined and verified by the registrar once a month. It is evident, where names, dates, and localities are lacking, as is generally the case in the communications of claimants, that, after the lapse of one or two generations, estates can be found only, if at all, by extensive advertising. In 1852 the Dutch Parliament established a state commission for the settlement of claims on the estates of deceased persons, as well as those against the Government. This commission gave notice that all claims to property then in their hands must be sent in within five years and six months, after which time such estates would escheat to the state. . . .

"Our embassy in Paris does not give the names of any claimants of estates, but says that the number of inquiries is large, and that in no case has the existence of the supposed estate or of the unclaimed fortune been verified. The legislation of France is such as to dispose effectually, and without appeal, of all claims, even if inherently just and founded on an actual and known heritage, which were not presented and proven within the period prescribed by the French statute of limitations. Under French law, the liquidation of estates is ordinarily in the hands of a notary, and in searching for an estate the usual method is to address a circular letter to every notary in the city and department where the estate is likely to be, giving the name and date of death of the original owner. When there is no landed estate, the heirs-at-law can divide the property among themselves without legal proceedings. If nobody claims an estate, the state takes it in trust, and the Department of Justice inserts notices of the fact in the official journal. The period of proscription as regards unclaimed estates is thirty years from the date of decease, after which all claims are barred, unless some irregularity in the liquidation can be proven.

"In Germany there is likewise a statute of limitations, and there too not a case is known to our embassy where the existence of an unclaimed estate has been verified. As a rule, the data furnished by claimants are insufficient to substantiate any claim, or to identify the locality of a single estate, even when the statute of limitations does not apply to great periods of time elapsing since the testator's death."

"A BABY alarm, or means for signaling the crying of an infant which has been left asleep in a distant room, is one of the recent boons offered by science," according to *The Observer*, Portland, Conn. "A sensitive microphone, connected to a battery and to the primary of an induction-coil, is placed near the child's cot. The secondary of the coil is connected by two wires to a small electromagnet at the place where the alarm is to be given, and on the crying of the child the microphone sets up an undulatory current in this circuit, causing the electromagnet to deflect a delicate steel balance and close an electric bell circuit."

HOW GARIBALDI CAPTURED LONDON.

THE "oldest inhabitants" of London say that the three events of the present century which attracted the greatest crowds into the streets of the metropolis were the funeral obsequies of the Duke of Wellington, the arrival of the Princess Alexandra when she became the wife of the Prince of Wales, and the visit of General Garibaldi, in 1864. Descriptive of the latter event, we quote from an article by Mr. Howard Paul in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*:

"The spontaneous enthusiasm of hundreds of thousands of people made it without doubt the most extraordinary demonstration ever accorded to a foreigner in the English capital. No crowded



GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

(By courtesy of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*.)

head, popular statesman, or laurel-decked leader of armies ever evoked such a tremendous ovation. Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and the streets through which the general passed on his way to Stafford House in an open carriage, were impassable. The vast crowds seethed and billowed about the ponderous vehicle until they shouted themselves hoarse. No such tumult of human voices, no such roars were ever, before or since, heard in London streets, for it must be remembered that, in addition to the usual throngs of sightseers who assemble promptly on every pretext to assist at free open-air shows, the noble army of costermongers and the thousands of 'roughs' of the Whitechapel end of London gave themselves a joyous holiday, and this demonstrative class is possessed of an unusual amount of vociferous lung power. They were in mighty force on this occasion. Garibaldi's carriage seemed to rock and roll like a mere boat in a stormy sea of human beings, and for several moments, on the arrival at Stafford House, the shrieking multitude would not permit their hero to alight. A rush was made by the struggling throng as, at length, half carried into the building, Garibaldi, in his gray overcoat lined with red, passed through, and then another mighty shout went up and another rush was made to follow the general.

"Lord Ronald Gower (who, with his brother the Duke of Sutherland and others, was standing in the doorway to receive the distinguished guest) told me that an alarming scene of disorder ensued, and the police and the duke's stalwart servants had a sharp struggle with the great outer wave of humanity that endeavored to force itself *vi et armis* into the edifice. Luckily the doors of Stafford House were as strong as the portals of a citadel,

and the discipline of the police decisive and admirable. At length, after several attempts to alight, Garibaldi fought his way into the house, and was soon ensconced in a cozy chamber on the ground floor, which had been prepared for his reception. Just before the arrival of the carriage at Stafford House, such was the pressure of the multitude that the 'dickey' in the rear of the vehicle suddenly broke down, and the two flunkeys that occupied it were precipitated head over heels among the crowd, that gave a renewed roar at this exciting incident. These poor bedizened, powdered footmen were some hours fighting their way home after the mishap, and their smart livery was almost torn off their backs. A London crowd delights to 'chaff' a flunkey come to grief, and the unexpected scene afforded them a brilliant opportunity of airing their badinage.

"When the general was in London, indifferent health and rheumatism had bowed his once rugged form and thinned the hair of his leonine head. He was exceedingly lame, too, from the wound he was said to have received at Aspromonte. He wore a small round hat without peak or shade (known at the time as a pork-pie), and a red flannel shirt with a loose dark scarf around his throat. Cynical observers said he rarely changed his costume, and that one moderate-sized trunk was more than sufficient to carry all of his scanty wardrobe. He certainly was not what is called a 'dressy' person. He stuck religiously to his red shirt, and tho red is a good wearing color, I have no doubt he changed it as often as occasion required. . . .

"Garibaldi, when in London, conserved his old habits when he was a soldier in South America, of rising with the lark. He was out of bed by five, and before seven his apartments were invaded by scores of anxious, persistent callers. In fact, he held an informal reception every morning before the family of his host had breakfasted. The duke wisely left him to his own devices and kept out of his way until the afternoon, when a drive in the parks or a trip to Cliveden was usually arranged. Up to his luncheon at twelve o'clock the general received expatriated Poles, Hungarians in exile, Italians, and all sorts of odd-looking patriots, some of whom, judging by their seedy coats and shady, sinister expressions of countenance, must have left their country for their country's good. The number of foreign counts who called on him was remarkable. That these wondrous noblemen were desperately hard up was evidenced by their inability to present proper printed visiting-cards: they inscribed their jaw-breaking names overflowing with consonants on slips of paper or fragments of dingy pasteboard. The general threw these tokens into a great china bowl, and curious reading some of them were. For a long time the collection afforded infinite amusement to the inmates of Stafford House and their friends. The general received these strange people with a charming simplicity of manner and treated the dingiest of them with as much frank courtesy as he extended to the *fine fleur* of England's aristocracy. The artists who waited on him to solicit sittings were many; they 'came not in single files but in battalions,' and one morning as early as seven o'clock he was found in his bedroom half-dressed, smoking a cigarette, with no less than four enterprising artists working away at sketches."

LEAP-YEAR OBSERVATIONS.

THE remark is made by Thackeray in "Vanity Fair" that "any woman, with fair opportunities and without an absolute hump, may marry whom she chooses." This remark is commended by the San Francisco *News-Letter* "to the attention of those of the fair sex who are disposed to wed, yet are waiting for suitors," with the following observations:

"In truth, if women knew their power, there would be no bachelors; at least, none worth marrying. This assumes that all women would marry if they could do so, and the assumption is not one of great violence. Of course, not every woman would embrace the matrimonial state, on general principles purely, but it is safe to say that those who would not prefer conjugality to single-blessedness, if allowed a reasonable range of choice in the selection of a husband, are in a very small minority. On this theory, then, and in view of the fact that this is leap-year, it may tend to help the work of the Half-Million Club if encouragement be given the diffident daughters of Eve to practise on the weakness of their fellow man. For marriages are not made in heaven,

but are of the earth earthy. Yet not for this reason is the matrimonial state to be condemned. Rather the contrary, since the institution is in perfect harmony with nature, and springs from natural rather than spiritual impulses. This is the chief reason why the unsuspecting man is easily captured by the clever woman who understands human nature, and particularly the masculine branch of the subject. What Thackeray had in view, no doubt, was the fact that the sentiment of love, which is the ruling motive of marriage, on one side or the other, if not on both, arises almost invariably as a result of propinquity. Given the right sort of material to work with, and it would be as easy for a cunning match-maker to bring about a love affair as for a pigeon-fancier to mate a pair of his birds. It is merely a matter of throwing young people together a great deal, and as much as possible to the exclusion of others; under favorable circumstances as to time and place. Nature does the rest. Beauty in the female is by no means essential. Sympathy is by far the better bait. Thousands of bachelors are aching to find some truly sympathetic soul, capable of appreciating their own sterling merits, most of which are hidden so far below the surface that no man could ever discover them. It is true that a great many men think they can not afford to marry, but these succumb to the right sort of tackle, just as the shyest old trout may be at last brought to basket by the patient angler."

Individuality in Animals.—"Everybody who has had anything to do with horses knows that they differ as widely as the poles in intelligence and temperament while under the control of bit and rein. Some horses can not bear to be without company, especially in the fields, while others apparently dislike it, and may be seen grazing always apart from a troop on some large common or fell. I have known a horse of mature years fall as deeply and desperately in love with a donkey at first sight as the veriest moon-calf that ever visited a ballroom. In fact, such was the poor animal's pitiable plight that, after a day or two of companionship, he would not eat until the ass had made a start from his manger. On the other hand, I have known a horse, at first averse to the society of the same donkey, after a while grow quite fond of it, thus proving that platonic affection may be a thing of slow or rapid growth between animals, as in human beings, according to individual disposition. Horses vary a great deal, too, in regard to nerve. Some are born frightened of railway trains, and tho they may live all their lives near to them, remain so. Very few will stand being 'shot off,' yet now and again one may be met with that will remain as steady as a rock while its rider blazes off with both barrels right over its head at a covey of grouse. Very few horses will wait for their masters when left unfettered upon a public road; however, I have known one faithful little mare that would wait for her bibulous master outside a country public-house on a cold winter's night for two and even three hours on end. When tired of waiting, I have on many occasions heard her neigh for her master. I have been shut up in a stable on several occasions with individual horses while a number of people, including in each case the man who fed and drove the animal under observation, went by. In some instances the horse would whinny in recognition of its attendant's footsteps, and in others pay not the slightest attention. Dogs show a great deal of individuality of disposition. Some of them are inherently honest, and others made so by fear of punishment. I have known one that was considered exceptionally quiet and good-tempered, revenge itself upon a man by biting him three weeks after he had thrown a stone at it."—*The Spectator*.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Reign of Cambyses, King of Persia.

The following note has been received from Prof. Horace N. Herrick, Professor of Greek in Eureka College, Illinois, in reference to an article which appeared in our columns, on the date specified, under the title of "A Relic of Old Egypt."

EUREKA, ILL., Feb. 15, 1896.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 15, page 21, second column, near the bottom of the page, I find the following statement in a quotation from *The Christian Herald*: "Two thirds of the chief wall on which the bas-reliefs are cut was thrown down by an earthquake near the beginning of our era, and the work of devastation was carried further by the Persian army of Cambyses."

I hope THE DIGEST will not allow so manifest an anachronism to pass uncorrected. Cambyses, King of Persia, reigned from 529 to 522 B.C.

Respectfully, H. N. HERRICK.

Not a Patent
Medicine.

Dyspepsia

is largely of nervous origin, showing exhaustion of the nerve centres. Hence the value of a nerve tonic, and especially of one containing phosphorus, to reach the brain and spinal cord. Over forty thousand physicians are successfully prescribing

Freligh's Tonic

A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant,
in such cases, and relief is almost immediate.

Regular bottle, \$1.00, 100 doses. All druggists. Concentrated, prompt, powerful. Sample by mail, 25 cents. Descriptive pamphlet, full directions, testimonials, etc., mailed to any address.

I. O. Woodruff & Co.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
106-108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Formula on
Every Bottle.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Iron and Steel, Finance, Produce.

The iron and steel industry has shown irregularity, with trade quiet at some points and fairly satisfactory at others. Bessemer pig, gray forge and steel billets are a little lower, but bar iron, plates and cast pipe are firm. Pig iron is passing into consumption quite freely, and railroad companies are placing more liberal orders for cars and car materials. A better demand for hides and leather has been followed by an improvement in the boot and shoe trade. There was a fair attendance of Southern and Western buyers in the wholesale dry-goods district of the metropolis, and the general reduction in cotton goods growing out of the decline in the staple induced fair purchases. Woolen and worsted dress-goods were taken in satisfactory volume, but men's woollens were lower, owing to sharp competition. The sales of wool in the three principal markets during the week were only 3,848,000 pounds, but prices of good wools were sustained by the strength of the foreign markets.

In financial circles operations in connection with the Government loan commanded marked attention, and the restoration of the gold reserve to above the one hundred million dollar mark and the advance in the new bonds, previously noted, caused a general improvement in stocks and railroad bonds, and led to liberal purchases of the latter for investment. A fall in the rates of interest to the lowest figures of the year for call and time money and discounts, in the face of a large loss in cash by the city banks through bond payments and shipments of currency to other points, also contributed to the improved sentiment that prevailed and stimulated buying of securities. London was likewise a factor, the increased favor with which American securities were viewed at that center and purchases through the cable having exerted considerable influence on our market. Good traffic returns and the absence of gold exports were among the other causes at work.

In the produce markets cotton declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for spot and about 15 points for near options. There was an interval of strength, however, when prices rallied on a better demand from English spinners and covering of shorts. Wheat closed $1\frac{1}{4}$ @2 cents lower for the various options. The market was unfavorably affected by liquidation, the dulness of flour at the West, and weaker cables.—*The Mail and Express*, February 22.

The noteworthy fact in the money market is that few commercial loans are asked, although rates are easy. The manufacturing increase which appeared a week ago does not continue. Although money is easier at all the chief markets, the withdrawal of about \$80,000,000 from loanable funds within a fortnight has affected many kinds of business. Failures are not only larger than last year, but for two weeks of February ran not far behind those of 1894, according to *Dun's Review* liabilities being in two weeks of February \$7,680,393, against \$5,550,986 last year and \$8,534,072 in 1894, of which the manufacturing were \$3,163,986, against \$1,592,390 last year and \$3,749,845 in 1894.—*The New York Tribune*, February 22.

CHESS.

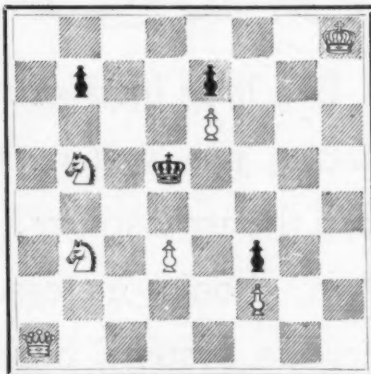
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 125.

A First Prize from New Zealand.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on Q 4; Ps on K 2, K B 6, Q Kt 2.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K R 8; Q on Q R sq; Kts on Q Kt 3 and 5; Ps on K 6, K B 2, Q 3.

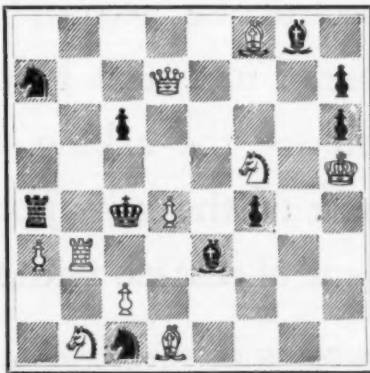
White mates in three moves.

Problem 126.

By S. M. JOSEPH.

Black—Ten Pieces.

K on Q B 5; Bs on K 6 and K Kt sq; Kts on Q B 8 and Q R 2; R on Q R 5; Ps on K B 5, K R 2 and 3, Q B 3.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on K R 5; Q on Q 7; Bs on Q sq and K B 8; Kts on K B 5 and Q Kt sq; R on Q Kt 3; Ps on Q 4, Q B 2, Q R 3.

White mates in two moves.

"Pearl top" is nothing.
"Pearl glass" is nothing.
"Index to Chimneys" is nothing.
"Macbeth" with the shape we make for your lamp is all.
We'll send you the Index; look out for the rest yourself.
Geo A Macbeth Co
Pittsburgh Pa

Solution of Problems.

No. 116.

We published the "Amsterdammer" as Problem 97, November 16, 1895. It was such a good one that we overlooked the fact that we were serving it up again.

The solution Q—Q Kt 7 was given in full in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 7.

Besides those who sent correct solution at that time, we must name those who have been successful this time: R. R. R., Bay City, Mich.; the Revs. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa., and E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; Charles Porter, Lamber-ton, Minn.; J. F. Dee, Buffalo; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. A., Olympia, Wash.; J. K. Proudfit, Kansas City, Kan.; W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg; A. S. Rachal, Lynchburg; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; R. J. Hutson, Rochester; H. Lohmar, Loh-marsburg, Mo.

No. 117.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. K—R 4 | 2. Q—Kt 5, mate |
| 1. K—Q 4 | 2. Q x P, mate |
| 1. B x Kt | 2. Q x R, mate |
| 1. Kt any | 2. Q—K Kt 3, mate |
| 1. P—Q 4 | 2. P—B 4, mate |
| 1. P x Q or—K 6 | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; H. T. Avery, Sayre, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; B. F. Petheram, Skaneateles, N. Y.; the Revs. E. P. Skyles, Berlin, Pa., and E. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Ia.; also R. R. R., the Revs. I. W. Bieber and E. M. McMillen; F. H. Johnston; Dr. A.; J. K. Proudfit; W. W. Smith; A. S. Rachal; R. J. Hutson; H. Lohmar.

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one of them was so sure he had it that he informed us that this is "the only solution." Be good enough to tell us how White mates next move, after Black takes *P en passant*.

No. 119.

1. Kt-K 7	2. Kt-B 8	3. R-Q 5, mate
1. K-B 4	2. K-Kt 4, must	3. Kt-B 8
1.	2. Kt-B 8	3. R-Q 5, mate
1. K-Kt 4	2. K-B 4 or R 4	3. Kt-B 6, mate
1.	2. K-Kt 4	3.
1. K-R 2	2. K-Kt sq	3. Kt-B 8, mate
1.	2.	3. Kt-B 8, mate
1.	2. K-Kt 3	3. R-Q 5, mate
1. K-R 4	2. Kt-B 8	3.
1.	2. K-Kt 4	3.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., who writes: "A charming little composition; so simple—when you see it!" Mr. and Mrs. Streed; H. T. Avery; Nelson Hald; F. S. Ferguson; the Revs. E. P. Skyles, E. C. Haskell, I. W. Bieber, and E. M. McMillen; A. S. Rachal; Charles Porter; R. J. Hutson; H. Lohmar; Dr. A.; R. R. R.; F. H. Johnston; W. G. Donnan; Chas. W. Cooper, Allegheny; J. H. Riddick, Randolph-Macon Woman's College; J. H. Witte, Portland, Ore.; A. J. Burnett, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Hertzberg, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; L. C. Schober, Ottawa Lake, Mich.; Geo. W. Getter, Ellerton, O.; John A. Lejeune, Norfolk; H. N. W., Des Moines; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Dr. A. S. Bower, and W. A. MacKenzie, Salt Lake City.

St. Petersburg Games.

THIRD ROUND—FIFTH GAME. Petroff's Defense.

TSCHIGORIN.	PILLSBURY.	TSCHIGORIN.	PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	17 Q-R-Q sq	B-Q 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	18 P-Q Kt 3	Q-K 3
3 P-Q 4	P x P	19 Kt-K 4	Kt-K 2
4 P-K 5	Kt-K 5	20 K-R-Ksq	Q-Kt 3
5 Q x P (a)	P-Q 4 (b)	21 B x P	Q-R-K sq (c)
6 P x P e. p.	Kt x Q P	22 Kt x B	P x Kt
7 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3	23 P-B 4 (f)	P-Q B 4
8 Q-K B 4	B-B 4	24 B-Kt 6	Kt-B 4
9 B-Kt 5	B-K 2 (c)	25 B-B 7	Kt-Q 5 (g)
10 Kt-Q 4	B-Q 2	26 Q-Q 5 (h)	Kt-K 3 ch
11 B x Kt	B x B	27 K-B sq	Kt-B 6
12 Kt x B	P x Kt	28 Q x Q P	Kt x R
13 Castles	R-Kt sq	29 R x Kt (i)	R-K 3
14 B-K 3	R-Kt sq	30 Q-Q 3	Q-B 3
15 Q-R-Kt sq	Kt-B 3 (d)	31 P-Q R 4 (k)	R-K sq
16 Q-B 3	Q-Q 2	32 P-R 5 (l)	Q-K 2

Notes by Gunsberg.

- (a) Steinitz played Q-K 2 here.
 (b) We believe P-K B 4 is a better move than P-Q 4.
 (c) Of course if B x P, White plays Kt-Q 4; we think B-Q 2 at once would have been best.
 (d) Played less with a view to protect the R P than to remove the Kt from its awkward square on Q 3, and make room for his Bishop and Queen to get into play.
 (e) The sacrifice of the Pawn was involuntary, as Black could not play R-R sq with a view to getting back his Pawn on account of White's reply, 22 Kt x B, R x B; 23 R x Kt.
 (f) Why not bring the Bishop back at once? B-Q 4, followed by B-Kt 2, would have been the natural outcome of the position, as then B-R 3 would be threatened.
 (g) The Knight could not have got in here, if White had retired his Bishop at once.
 (h) The position is somewhat embarrassing, yet there was no need to play this move, which loses the exchange. Q-R 3 was safe, i.e. 26 Q-R 3, R x R ch; 27 R x R, Kt-K 7 ch; 28 K-B sq, R-K sq; B-R 5 with advantage.
 (i) If 29 Q x Q, R x R ch; 30 K x R, B P x Q; 31 K x Kt, R x P, etc.
 (k) B-Kt 3 would serve both the attack and the defense; especially if followed by B-B 3, and B-B 2.
 (l) An oversight, which costs a piece and the game. It is curious that the omission to withdraw this Bishop, a move which most players would make on general principles, should have led to the loss of the game, otherwise so well played.

THIRD ROUND—SIXTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	17 B x Kt	B-Kt 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	18 B-Kt 3	B-K B 3
3 B-Kt 5	B-B 4 (a)	19 R-B sq (i)	B x P
4 P-B 3 (b)	Q-B 3 (c)	20 R-B 7	B-Q B 3
5 Castles	K-Kt-K 2	21 Kt-Q 4	B-Kt sq
6 P-Q 4 (d)	P x P	22 Q x B	Q-B 7
7 B x Kt	Kt x B	23 P-K R 4	K-R-K sq
8 P-K 5	Q-Kt 3	24 P-B 3	P-K R 4
9 P x P	B-K 2	25 K-R 2	Q-R 5
10 P-Q 5	Kt-Kt 5 (e)	26 Q-B 3	P-B 3
11 Kt-B 3	Castles	27 R-B 2	Q-Kt 4
12 P-Q R 3 (f)	Kt-Q 6	28 R-Kt 2	Q-Q 4
13 P-Q 6 (g)	P x P	29 R-Q 2	Q-Q Kt 4
14 Kt-Q 5	B-Q sq	30 R-Kt 2	Q-Q 4
15 P x P	P-Kt 3	31 R-Q 2	Q-Q Kt 4
16 Kt-B 4 (h)	Kt x Kt	32 R-Kt 2 (k)	Drawn.

Notes by Gunsberg.

- (a) This is an interesting revival of an old defense, hitherto discarded.

(b) Of course Kt-B 3 is also at the disposal of White, as well as Castles. The latter move may lead to an attack somewhat similar to the Mas Lange.

(c) This of course is the complementary move to B-B 4.

(d) The advance of this Pawn is rather helped by Black's defense of B-B 4, and this fact constitutes the main objection to this line of play.

(e) A move bearing Mr. Steinitz's trademark.

(f) We should have preferred Kt-K 2.

(g) This ingenious device seems to cramp Black's game very much, but the harm done is more apparent than real. Kt-Q Kt 5 by White would probably have been answered with P-Q B 3. It was, however, important to prevent Black playing P-Q 3, which would give a good game.

(h) White could not afford to wait for B-Kt 2.

(i) It was a difficult point. Black has his two Bishops very well posted, and if White attempts to defend the Kt P with the Queen he would soon get into trouble, and Black would at once obtain the better game.

(k) There being Bishops of opposite colors, this result is to some extent justified. But there was still plenty of play in the game.

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1 P-K 4	P-K 4	15 Q x B	R-Q 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	16 Kt-B 2	Q-B 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	17 Kt-Kt 4	Kt-K 2 (d)
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x P	18 Q-R 6 ch	K-Kt sq
5 P-B 3	B-R 4	19 B-K Kt 5	Q-B 6 (e)
6 P-Q 4	P x P	20 Q-R 4	K-B sq
7 Castles	P-Q 3	21 B x Kt	P-K B 3
8 P x P	B-Kt 3	22 Kt-B 6	K-Kt 2
9 P-Q 5	Q-B 3 (a)	23 Kt(B)-Q 4	R x B
10 P x Kt	Q x R (b)	24 Kt x R	B x Kt
11 Q-Q 5	B-K 3	25 Kt-Q 5	Q-B 4 (f)
12 Q-Q Kt 5	Castles	26 R-Kt sq ch	K-R sq (g)
13 Kt-R 3	B x B	27 Q-Kt 3	
14 P x P ch	K x P (c)		

White announced mate in five moves or loss of Queen, and Black resigned.

(a) Should have played Kt-R 4.

(b) It will be seen that, from the time Q x R, Black never had a moment's peace.

(c) K-Kt sq would have been better. This would have stopped White's 18th.

(d) Attempting to get his Kt in play to cover his Q B 3.

(e) Q-K 3 seems best; giving up the exchange.

(f) Q-B 7 would have prolonged matters. He should not have cut off his B.

(g) K-B sq was equally fatal. Kt-K 7 ch, K-Q sq; Kt-B 6 ch, K-B sq; R-Kt 8 ch, K-Q 2, Kt-K 5 ch, and mate in three moves.

Current Events.

Monday, February 17.

The majority of the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections reports in favor of electing Colonel H. A. Dupont of Delaware; Mr. Davis speaks on the Monroe Doctrine. . . . In the House a resolution is adopted inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning bond sales and the redemption and use of currency; the Urgency Deficiency bill is sent to conference and the Agricultural Appropriation bill is discussed. . . . Governor Morton signs the Insurance Retaliation bill. . . . B. J. Ford, ex-superintendent of the New Jersey State House, pleads *non vult* to five indictments for malfeasance in office. . . . The Pennsylvania Railroad is adjudged in contempt of court by Chancellor McGill of Jersey City. . . . Editor and manager Jones wins his suit against Joseph Pulitzer for control of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. . . . Mardi Gras opens at New Orleans.

The Porte agrees to suspend action against Mr. Knapp, the American missionary, charged with sedition. . . . The Venezuelan dispute is discussed in the English House of Commons, Harcourt, Dillon and others favoring arbitration. . . . General Weyler issues proclamations threatening death or imprisonment for life to those who assist Cuban insurgents. . . . The young King of Korea arrives in St. Petersburg to seek Russian protection for his country.

Tuesday, February 18.

Senator Peffer's resolution of inquiry regarding the recent bond sale goes to the calendar; the Military Academy and Pension Appropriations bills are passed. . . . The House passes the Agricultural Appropriation bill, with an amendment making the distribution of seeds mandatory; the Ways and Means Committee is directed by resolution to inquire into the effect of the differences of exchange between gold and silver standard countries on American industries. . . . The death of Senator Bond causes both parties in the Maryland Senate to be without a constitutional majority. . . . Municipal elections are held in several Pennsylvania cities. . . . The New York Legislature adopts a resolution for an investigation of the alleged coal combine. . . . Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler is married to Prince Pierre Troubetskoi, of Russia, at Charlottesville, Va.

The British House of Commons agrees to the address in reply to the Queen's speech; the suggestion of a joint British and American Commission is favorably commented upon by London journals; John Dillon is elected chairman of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Nationalist party; Thomas Sexton decides to retire from Parliament; it is reported that officers holding the Queen's commission who participated in the Jameson raid will be tried by court-martial. . . . A parliamentary crisis is imminent in France. . . . Clara Barton and assistants are granted permission to distribute relief to Armenians. . . . The Armenians in Zeitoun are said to have surrendered their arms to the Turks; Murad Bey has been sentenced to death.

Wednesday, February 19.

Senator Hill criticizes petitioners for temperance reform and Sunday rest laws; the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed. . . . The House passes the Army Appropriation bill and the bill to extend for ten years the time within which the Government may institute suits to annul land patents illegally or erroneously issued.

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ously issued; the Ways and Means Committee reports a bill regarding the extermination of seals. . . . The bonds of defaulting bidders, amounting to about \$4,700,000, are awarded to the Morgan Syndicate, by Secretary Carlisle. . . . Andrew Carnegie is blackballed by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. . . . The Executive Committee fixes the convention of the Republican National League at Milwaukee, August 25-27.

It is reported from Montreal that a collective mandment will be issued by Roman Catholic bishops calling for support of the remedial legislation for Manitoba in the Dominion parliament. . . . The London *Chronicle* declares that Great Britain will arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute directly with the United States. . . . A large quantity of dynamite explodes at Viendorp near Johannesburg, South Africa, wrecking hundreds of houses, and causing great loss of life. . . . It is stated that all the Powers have decided to recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria. . . . Many persons are killed and injured during a fire at the Artists' Club House in Santarem, Portugal. . . . It is rumored that Great Britain is arranging for the purchase of Delagoa Bay.

Thursday, February 20.

The Senate discusses resolutions on Cuban belligerency; Messrs Call, Cameron, Lodge, and Morgan are the principal speakers. . . . The House considers the Indian Appropriation bill, sends the General Pension bill to conference, and agrees to Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriations bill. . . . The greater New York bill is made public at Albany. The silver wing of the Indiana Democratic State committee wins a victory by securing the State convention for June 24. . . . The Mississippi House of Representatives adopts free-silver resolutions. . . . Dr. Hunter, Republican nominee for U. S. Senator in Kentucky, announces himself as a sound-money advocate. . . . A general strike of clothing cutters and trimmers is ordered in Chicago. . . . Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson is elected President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the Government a second time; the President of France pardons ex-Consul Waller. . . . It is estimated that over 100 persons were killed by the dynamite explosion near Johannesburg; 200 injured persons have been taken to the hospitals. . . . Further desertions of Abyssinians from Italian forces are reported. . . . Sir John E. Millais is unanimously elected President of the Royal Academy.

Friday, February 21.

In the House of Representatives the Indian Appropriation bill is debated. . . . Proceeds from the sale of bonds brings the gold reserve above the \$100,000,000 mark for the first time since September 7, 1895. . . . Three Russian insurance companies are ruled out of New York State by the State Superintendent. . . . Fitzsimmons wins a prize-fight with Maher in Mexico, opposite Langtry, Texas. . . . Rich gold finds are reported near Perry, Oklahoma.

The British Government approves the course of the British South Africa Company, and has appointed Earl Grey to act conjointly with Cecil Rhodes in the administration of the company's territory. . . . President Kruger of the South African Company, it is said, will hold the Netherlands Railway company on whose cars the dynamite exploded responsible for damages from the explosion, estimated at \$5,000,000. . . . The French Senate issues a statement to the country and decides not to provoke a crisis.

Saturday, February 22.

The Universal Peace Society holds a conference in Philadelphia in the interest of international arbitration. . . . The 40th anniversary of the founding of the National Republican party is celebrated by the Union Republican club in Washington. . . . Ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter commits suicide at Fostoria, O. . . . The withdrawal of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from the Salvation Army causes much discussion. . . . Edgar W. ("Bill") Nye dies near Asheville, N. C.

Belief is expressed in the Spanish cabinet that the Cuban insurrection will be speedily put down. . . . British Liberals win two seats in the House of Commons; those of John Morley and Sir Francis Evans.

Sunday, February 23.

A mass-meeting at Yale passes resolutions in favor of a permanent tribunal for arbitration of disputes between the United States and Great Britain. . . . Ballington Booth issues a statement declaring that he will never accept another command in the Salvation Army under international headquarters. . . . Hon. George Davis, who was attorney-general of the Confederate states, dies at Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. Jameson with his officers and troops arrive in England. . . . Turkish officials defend Miss Corinna Shattuck, missionary in Aintab, against a mob. . . . The Revolutionary committee in Havana threaten to blow up the city unless reported murders of Cuban prisoners are stopped.



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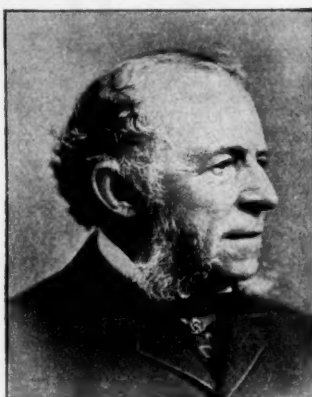


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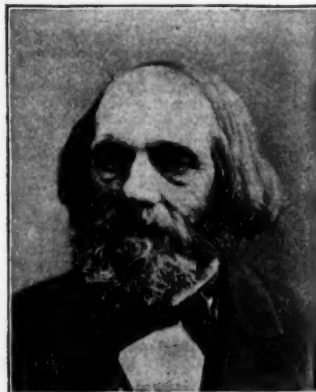
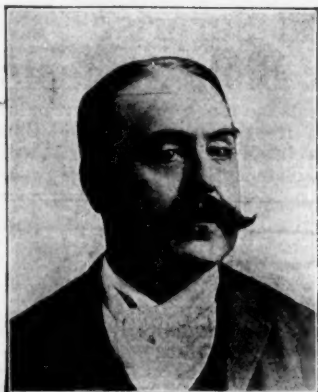
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